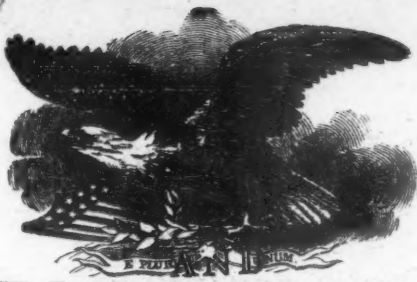


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE LAND,
SEA AND AIR



JOURNAL

NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

VOL. LXIV.—No. 19. WHOLE No. 3313. Entered as Second Class
Matter at Post Office at Wash'n. D. C., under Act of March 8, 1879.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1927.

ONE YEAR, SERVICE MEMBERS, 14
CIVILIANS AND ORGANIZATIONS, 32

Army Estimates Are Probed by Committee

WITH the tentative date for reporting the War Department appropriations bill set for Wednesday, January 12, the House Military Affairs Committee is holding a series of hearings on the general estimates and paying particular attention to the provisions of the Five Year Air Bill which became a law on July 2, 1926.

The first hearing, was devoted to the presentation of a general outline and summary of the methods pursued in making up the War Department estimates for 1928 which was given the Committee by Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, assisted in the technical details by Major General Fox Connor.

Outlines Budget System.

In his preliminary statement before the committee, Mr. Davis said that this was the first time since the budget system has been operative that a Committee of Congress had held a hearing or investigation into the methods pursued by the War Department and the Budget Bureau in preparing the budget figures. He presented a general outline and summary of the methods pursued in preparing the estimates for the budget, taking up each step in its chronological order, and explaining as he went along.

The first of these steps is the formulation of the broad general policy which the Secretary of War desires followed in the preparation of the original estimates. This letter or memorandum is transmitted to the various chiefs of branches by the Budget Director of the War Department. The estimates of each branch are in turn studied by a special budget advisory committee and the Budget Director, then by the Advisory Legislative Council, and then the Chief of Staff, finally reaching the Secretary of War for his final revision before being submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Limiting Figure is Set.

The Budget Bureau, considering the estimates in the light of the estimates of all departments sets a "limiting figure" and the War Department estimates are returned to the department with instructions to bring their figures within these limiting figures, and if it is deemed impossible for the department to function under the figures necessitated by the limit of funds to submit supplemental estimates with reasons therefor. The estimates go through the same process as before in the department, but with the chiefs of branches deciding on which item should have priority according to the amounts finally secured for carrying on the work of each particular branch.

Advised of Figures Allowed.

The figures are submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, hearings are held, and the department is then advised of the figures allowed and the estimates are sent to Congress.

The Secretary also gave in considerable detail the methods followed by the department in following up the progress made by the various branches in carrying out projects for which appropriations have been made, thereby enabling him to know at all times just how the various projects are being taken care of.

After Mr. Davis concluded his statement to the committee, Mr. James asked if it had been necessary for him to go to the President or the Director of the Budget in connection with "cuts" made

(Continued on Page 444.)

Army Housing Fund of \$5,080,000 Favored

EXPENDITURE of \$5,080,000 to continue the Army housing program by providing additional construction at those posts where it is most urgently needed at this time is authorized in a bill just reported to the House by the Committee on Military Affairs. The passage of this bill shortly is confidently expected due to the sentiment in the House for providing suitable quarters for the Army.

When this bill is passed the War Department will have authority to expend \$13,000,000 in accordance with its plans to adequately house the Army, as Congress authorized the expenditure of \$7,020,000 at the last session for Army housing.

Report Tells Housing Plans.

The report made by Mr. McSwain gives the War Department plans for the use of the money and tells in detail how it is to be expended at the various posts, as follows:

Schofield Barracks (Hawaiian Division—Mixed garrison).—The item of \$260,000 is to continue work on the hospital at that station; \$450,000 was appropriated during the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress and \$100,000 was previously appropriated. One hundred and ninety thousand dollars is necessary to complete this project. A total cost in all of \$1,000,000. This will provide a capacity of 400 beds.

Schofield Hospital Extension.

The sick at Schofield Barracks are at present treated in temporary buildings already are in a greatly deteriorated condition and are a great fire hazard. The money already appropriated and now being spent will greatly improve conditions and enable the Medical Department to take better care of the sick at Schofield Barracks. It will not, however, be possible to completely correct present

conditions until provision is made in the new hospital for complete abandonment of the old one. The \$450,000 will provide some accommodations at the new hospital, but the old hospital will still have to be retained for certain cases.

The \$260,000 asked for in the fiscal year 1928 will further improve conditions, but will remain until 1929 before the complete project is finished with the \$190,000 which we will ask for in that year.

Camp Lewis Construction.

Camp Lewis, Wash. (Infantry, Field Artillery, and Engineers).—The \$128,000 is to continue work on the hospital. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated during the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress. Ninety-five thousand remains necessary to complete the project. A total cost in all of \$348,000 for the hospital with a bed capacity of 87.

Seventy-two thousand dollars is for officers' quarters and \$30,000 for the noncommissioned officers. Present quarters in both cases are the temporary frame war-time buildings. There are no permanent quarters in this station. The plan is to build this post for a garrison of 110 officers and 2,224 enlisted men.

\$300,000 For Camp Devens.

Camp Devens, Mass. (Infantry Brigade Station).—Three hundred thousand dollars is for the beginning of work on a hospital. The total cost is estimated at \$400,000. This will then provide a 105-bed capacity. When completed, Camp Devens will garrison 105 officers and 2,776 enlisted men.

In 1927 the sum of \$500,000 was authorized for barracks for one battalion of Infantry. When these barracks are

(Continued on Next Page.)

Statement on Cruiser Ratio Of U. S. and Britain Analyzed

By CAPT. DUDLEY W. KNOX, U. S. N.

IN a recent issue of the New York Times Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan, speaking for the National Council for the Prevention of War, made certain statements regarding the cruisers of the United States and British Navies. In this statement the basis for her facts is not stated.

However, in the latest News Bulletin of the National Council for Prevention of War, we find that a somewhat similar statement is based on the British Admiralty Blue Book for 1926, so that it may be assumed as the basis for Mrs. Morgan's statement in the Times. In the News Bulletin Mrs. Morgan says: "In the reverberations from the Naval Affairs Committee one hears little argument except that based on the size of the navies of Great Britain and Japan. On the ground of present necessity there has been no attempt to justify immediate construction of the three remaining cruisers." Nevertheless one day later in the New York Times she continues to reverberate along the lines of the committee which she attacks.

The facts of the case are that the British have now 40 cruisers of a total displacement of 194,290 tons against our 10 cruisers of 75,000 tons. Mrs. Morgan's first statement is that our ten cruisers have an average age of 2 years while the British have an average age of 8 years. From the British Blue Book the average date of completion of our 10 cruisers is 1923 and 6 months. From

(Continued on Page 455.)

General Summerall Provides Coordination for Reserves

THE detail of a Regular Army officer in the War Department to handle matters affecting the Organized Reserve has been recommended by Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, and approved by Secretary Davis. This was the result of a recent conference with a group of national officers representing the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States.

Under the former system matters affecting the Reserve officers are dealt with by the various chiefs of branches and there is no central administrative office or bureau like the Militia Bureau for the National Guard.

It is felt that the "selection of a Regular officer of suitable grade and temperament to have special charge at the War Department of matters affecting Reserve officers, but not in any way however to disturb General Staff procedure and policies," will have far-reaching effects in increasing the efficiency of the Organized Reserve. The creation of a Reserve Bureau similar to the Militia Bureau under the direction of the Chief of Staff, Reserve officers believe, will make for the cohesion necessary for effective administration.

Other conclusions reached by the War Department and announced were:

To modify our present policies governing the procurement, promotion, assignment, reappointment and discharge of Reserve Officers in the following essential particulars:

a. To provide a definite number of Re-

(Continued on Page 455.)

Navy Appropriations Increased in House

PASSAGE of the Naval Appropriation bill for 1928, with amendments providing for one of the two dirigibles authorized at the last session, funds for starting construction of the three cruisers and other increases over the \$314,552,680 reported out by the Appropriations Committee, seemed assured on the eve of the final vote on the measure.

Facing the active opposition of President Coolidge toward increases in naval expenditures over the budget figures, reiterated in a letter to Chairman French on Jan. 5, proponents of a "Treaty Navy" turned loose their big guns during the debate in the House and, as predicted, amendment after amendment, intended to rectify the budget omissions, were introduced.

Dirigible Construction Amendment.

Representative Begg, Republican, of Ohio, introduced an amendment providing an appropriation of \$200,000 for the construction of a 6,000,000-foot dirigible to cost not exceeding \$4,500,000, as provided by the authorization act, which was passed by a vote of 162 to 69.

This was followed by an amendment offered by Representative Vinson, of Georgia, ranking Democrat of the Naval Affairs Committee, to increase the funds allocated for heavier-than-air ships by approximately \$7,000,000, which was rejected after considerable debate by a vote of 80 to 65. Immediately afterward he introduced another amendment to provide for 75 additional planes for the two new carriers, approximately \$4,500,000 increase, which was also defeated.

Fight on Cruiser Fund.

When the House adjourned on January 6, the lines were drawn for a finish fight over the cruisers, with the possibility that an amendment to increase the enlisted strength above the 82,500 figure carried by the bill would also be introduced.

Discussion of the Naval bill was resumed when the session opened on January 7. An amendment providing \$450,000 for starting work on the three remaining cruisers was offered by Representative Tilson, Republican, whip.

Coincident with the fight on the floor the Naval Affairs Committee has had under consideration modernization plans for the Oklahoma and Nevada, at a cost of \$13,150,000, including elevation of the guns. Illustrating the temper of Congress toward strengthening the Navy, under treaty limitations, to the limit, committee members favor the extension of the gun elevation policy to the six older battleships on which other modernization work has been done. Final action, however, has been deferred by the committee until the appropriation bill has been finally disposed of.

Hearty support of the House movement for more liberal appropriations for the Naval Establishment in the Senate seems assured. Senator Hale and other influential leaders have expressed their view freely as to the necessity for a larger enlisted personnel and in favor of other increases sought in the House.

Final debate on the floor of the House just prior to the vote on the bill, was marked by bitter comment on the administration's naval policy of "delay." Staunch Republicans, led by Representative Begg, Speaker Longworth's right-hand man, Chairman Butler and Representative Butler, joined the open revolt against the President's edict against the new dirigibles, and only Representative

(Continued on Page 445.)

Is Nicaragua the Back Door to Complications With Mexico? Ask Editors

ONCE more Central America is engaging the attention and concern of the Administration. With the establishment by American naval forces of a "neutral zone," for the protection of the lives and properties of American citizens, along the east coast of Nicaragua, Marines are again on a soil from which they were withdrawn only some 18 months ago after an occupation extending over a period of about 12 years.

Editors are showing a lively interest in the events now transpiring in the Central American Republic and are daily commenting on the grave and far-reaching aspects of the situation. They seem generally agreed that the chocolate-colored gentleman in the wood pile is Mexico which, according to them, is aiming at the United States through the back door of Central America. Oil, which has played so prominent a part in our political life recently, also spreads around the complication. After reading press comments from all sections of the country one arrives at the conclusion that editorial writers believe that the fact that the Administration has recognized the Diaz Government while the Calles Government is lending its aid and support to the Liberal forces headed by Sacasa, places these two countries as the real protagonists in a drama which should be normally only a local revolutionary imbroglio.

Foreign editors have frankly stated that American prestige in Latin-America is en jeu and that there are grave possibilities that our treasured possession, the Panama Canal, may become vitally involved. The State Department has also come in for some sharp criticism from American editors for what they term the extreme reticence of departmental officials to keep the country informed of the true state of the situation.

SENATOR BORAH, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has issued a warning to the American public not to be led into adventures by reports of bolshevistic machinations and tales of misdeeds committed against American oil interests in Mexico. He says while he believes the oil people are entitled to have their property interests protected "in every reasonable way the most brutal and the most fruitless would be a war with Mexico."

The Mexican newspaper *El Universal* sharply criticizes our policy with regard to Nicaragua in this manner:

"This policy of ruthless imperialism in Latin-America, backed by brute strength, befogged by hypocrisy and falsehoods, with which the United States attempts to conceal its purpose, is destroying one of the rare illusions that remained to the world after the great war."

The *Brazilian O'Journal*, branding as audacious and imprudent our course in Nicaragua in landing Marines, says it "shows a spirit capable of causing consequences certain to disturb continental tranquillity."

The *Paris Temps* remarks that Diaz's appeal to our State Department makes paramount the question whether the United States or Mexico will have the pre-dominant influence in the destinies of Central America.

Altogether, the situation, as visualized by the press, shows a very little match will be capable of starting a very large bonfire.

THE *Dallas Morning News* (Democratic), commenting on President Diaz's appeal to the United States to aid him in combatting the Mexican support of the Liberal forces in his country, says it is:

"A pathetic and even somewhat peremptory appeal to Washington. Law and custom put us under no obligation to respond to it. But if our so-called Caribbean policy which Mr. Roosevelt evolved out of the Monroe Doctrine and the privileges accruing from the building of the Panama Canal is to be preserved unimpaired, Washington, it should seem, would have to harken to their repeated cry for help."

The *Galveston News* (Democratic) believes that "considering the circumstances leading up to it, the State Department could have been more explicit in its announcements of the landing of Marines and sailors at Puerto Cabeza, temporary capital of the self-styled Liberal Government in Nicaragua. The department contented itself with stating that the landing was for the purpose of protecting American lives and property. * * *

"The Diaz Government, with which we are in close sympathy, has besought American intervention. Although the fact of recognition does not in the least obligate this country to maintain the government recognized the attitude of President Diaz will tend to substantiate the accusation of political intervention in the opinion of the world unless the necessity for a display of force is clearly apparent. A factor of great, perhaps of predominating, importance is the divergence in the attitude of Washington and Mexico City concerning the respective merits of the Diaz and the Sacasa factions in Nicaragua. Any definite American move in Nicaragua will inevitably be construed in the light of American-Mexican relations."

THE *Greensboro, N. C., Daily News* (Democratic), like the *Galveston News*, thinks:

"So far as the American public is concerned, the primary need in the Nicaraguan situation is more information." It also says that "if the number of occasions on which American troops had been landed on the shores of Central American countries were laid end to end they would stretch considerably beyond the range of, say, the Monroe Doctrine. * * *

"If this (Nicaragua) were only a matter of who shall be president of Nicaragua, it would be of little importance. It is certainly no business of this country to make the choice. The difficulty is that Nicaragua is potentially a problem of far greater importance. For whether it ought to be or not it is now tied up with the whole question of the relations between the United States and Mexico. The time is coming soon when those relations will demand some manner of settlement."

The *Philadelphia Bulletin* (Independent) quotes Secretary Knox upon the occasion of our intervention in that country in 1912 as saying that the policy of the United States was not only to protect the lives and properties of American citizens, but that the United States "has a moral mandate to exert its influence for the preservation of the general peace of Central America." * * * The *Bulletin* goes on to say:

"The Administration has evidently no desire to involve itself anew in such an intervention as required the presence of Marines in the country for 13 years. It has recognized the Diaz Government and has opposed its overthrow by violent revolution. The new factor in the case is that resort to revolution has been encouraged in the recognition by Mexico of the insurgent Sacasa faction. The situation in Nicaragua may actually cause less trouble than the reflection in the relations between Mexico and the United States where the existing soreness may be aggravated."

THE *Richmond Times* (Democratic) asserts that the State Department's announcement that American troops have been landed in Nicaragua for the sole purpose of protecting the lives and properties of Americans and foreigners "makes public its intention of following the only policy that will meet with the general approval of American people." * * *

The *San Diego Union* (Independent) takes the view that "it is not the business of this country to employ its military power for the benefit of other nations however deserving those nations may be." It argues that so far "the difficult business in Nicaragua appears to have been prosecuted with all due consideration for the rights of the warring factions. * * * The Navy is not 'taking' Nicaraguan territory, but is preserving that neutral zone which it had been realized ought to be made available as a precaution against causing international complications. Its preservation is for the good of all concerned."

The *Columbus, Ohio, Enquirer-Sun* (Independent) has a cartoon entitled "Our New Year Cards Come In," which represents Uncle Sam receiving a pile of letters captioned "hatred and abuse of Latin-America" and depicting him as endeavoring to give a stable government to Nicaragua.

There seems to be general realization on the part of practically all of the press that the Nicaraguan situation is extremely delicate and must be handled with gloves. This particularly is the case since the President of the "Republic" issued statements charging Mexico with intriguing for his overthrow, while statements are being commented upon by such papers as the *Cincinnati Enquirer* and *Washington Post*, both Independent-Republican, as justification for a strong policy with reference to Mexico.

Army Housing Bill Carrying \$5,080,000 Is Reported

(Continued from First Page.)

finished they will be occupied, but there will be no hospital of permanent construction. Temporary buildings will have to be used until a new hospital is constructed. The amount asked for is for the purpose of building such hospital accommodations.

Ft. Benning Barracks.

Fort Benning, Ga. (Infantry Station).—The \$465,000 is to complete the barracks for the Twenty-ninth Infantry. In addition to this amount Congress has heretofore appropriated \$1,110,000, making a total in all for this barracks of \$1,575,000. The completed barracks will house 2,110 enlisted men. At the present time there are 2,590 men at this station under tentage. Upon completion of the new barrack building there will be left but 830 men under tentage.

The hospital has been started at this post; capacity for 102 beds has been completed, as has also the mess hall and administrative features of the hospital—operating room and laboratory. At the present time the Medical Department treats part of the sick in the recently completed part of the hospital, but it is necessary for a considerable number of sick to be still treated in the old temporary quarters which are very dilapidated and a great fire hazard. The old hospital is located about a mile away from the new one, so that it is necessary for a double overhead and great inconvenience to the officer in charge of the hospital to administer both places.

The \$180,000 asked for in 1928 will provide for an increased bed capacity of 88 and will permit abandoning the old hospital.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Second Divi-

sion Station).—The \$300,000 is for barracks to house one battalion of Infantry (349 men). The troops at this station are occupying both temporary and permanent buildings. Of the latter there are accommodations for approximately 2,500 men, the remaining men (approximately 5,000) are housed in the frame war-time buildings in the cantonment area at the present time. It is planned to provide housing at this post eventually for 9,708 enlisted men and 169 officers in quarters. Three hundred and forty-four officers will be placed on rental allowances.

Fort Bragg.

Fort Bragg, N. C. (Field Artillery Station).—Three hundred and ten thousand dollars for barracks of the Seventeenth Field Artillery, \$72,000 for officers' quarters, and \$45,000 for noncommissioned officers. All are occupying temporary war-time buildings.

Three hundred and sixty thousand dollars was appropriated during the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress for barracks for the Second Field Artillery to house 447 enlisted men. The garrison consists of 133 officers and 2,532 enlisted men, all in temporary quarters at the present time.

Camp Meade.

Camp Meade, Md. (Infantry Brigade Station).—Three hundred thousand dollars for barracks to house one battalion of Infantry. Four hundred and ten thousand dollars was appropriated during the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress for barracks for the Seventeenth Tank Battalion of 512 men. The entire garrison is occupying temporary war-time frame buildings. It is planned to provide accommodations for 2,965 enlisted men and 152 officers.

The enlisted men scheduled to occupy the new barracks at Camp Meade are

now stationed at Forts Howard, Washington, and Eustis. War Department plans contemplate the sale of Forts Washington and Howard, and it is therefore necessary to proceed with the construction of the barracks at Meade in order that those posts may be vacated. At the present time the troops from these forts have to make a journey every year to Camp Meade for their own instruction and for training of the civilian components of the Third Corps Area, resulting in unnecessary cost for transportation and the upkeep of two separate places.

Selfridge Field.

Selfridge Field, Mich. (Air Corps Station).—The \$72,000 is to provide quarters for officers. At the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress, \$570,000 was appropriated for barracks and \$180,000 for noncommissioned officers' quarters. This provided the required permanent barracks for 725 enlisted men and accommodation for approximately 30 noncommissioned officers. The completed post will accommodate 725 enlisted men, 83 noncommissioned officers, and 69 officers.

Fort Monmouth.

Fort Monmouth, N. J. (Signal Corps Station).—Seventy-two thousand dollars is for officers' quarters, and \$15,000 for the noncommissioned officers' quarters. During the first session, Sixty-ninth Congress, there was appropriated for barracks \$555,000 and \$100,000 for a hospital. The completed post will accommodate 803 enlisted men and 55 officers.

There are only four sets of permanent houses at this station. Two of these are farm houses acquired when the property was purchased. They are not of the construction usually built by the Army, but are good, substantial houses,

and are rated as permanent sets. All officers and married noncommissioned officers other than the four living in the above-mentioned houses, are now required to live on a rental basis outside the post and at a distance therefrom of from 3 to 21 miles. They are, therefore, separated from their station and duties—a great inconvenience to themselves and loss of efficiency to the service. Rents are high in that locality; it is impossible for these officers and noncommissioned officers to procure quarters within their rental allowance, and they are put to additional expense by having to furnish their own transportation between their homes and their duties.

Fort Sill.

Fort Sill, Okla. (Field Artillery Station).—Seventy-two thousand dollars for officers' quarters. It is planned to provide permanent quarters here for 206 officers and barracks for 1,261 enlisted men in addition to quarters and barracks now at the post. The completed post will provide for 272 officers and 2,601 enlisted men.

There was a disastrous fire at Fort Sill about a year ago which destroyed more than 100 sets of temporary officers' quarters, since which time many of the officers of this post are required to live in the city of Lawton, Okla.—a great inconvenience to themselves and loss of efficiency to the service. The amount asked for is very small when compared with the ultimate needs of this post.

Fort Riley.

Fort Riley, Kans. (Cavalry Station).—Seventy-two thousand dollars is for officers' quarters. In addition to 132 permanent officers' quarters and 42 permanent noncommissioned officers' quarters, it is planned to provide 72 officers' quarters and 21 noncommissioned officers' quarters. (Continued on Page 444.)

General Summerall Provides Coordination for Reserves

(Continued from First Page.)

serve Officers by rank and branch who will be procured in peace time with provisions for such extra numbers in the higher grades as to afford latitude in filling vacancies in regiments from officers in the regimental areas.

b. To coordinate promotion in the Officers' Reserve Corps with promotion in the Regular Army.

c. To provide for the establishment of an unassigned section of the Reserve Corps to which may be transferred upon reappointment officers who for any reason are unable to devote any time to military duties. To provide a minimum requirement of military work as a prerequisite for reappointment in the assigned Reserves.

d. To provide means for the assignment of interested Reserve Officers.

Provide Remedy for Reserves.

The policies outlined above aim to provide a remedy for the conditions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. They provide for two groups in the Reserve Corps—one active and one inactive. When the current period expires on any commission, an officer will have opportunity to indicate in which group he desires to have his renewed commission. If he selects the inactive group he will not be expected to be available for any military training or duty except when subject to call under provisions of law.

The active group will be divided initially among the various grades on the basis of a total between 70,000 and 80,000, distributed in accordance with Tables of Organization. This total will not affect the acceptance of an unlimited number of candidates from the R. O. T. C., the enlisted Reserve Corps, the C. M. T. C. or similar sources, which will be allowed irrespective of whatever total may be serving as the basis of apportionment. If there occurs a surplus in lower grades which can not be absorbed by promotions to existing vacancies, then a new basis will be adopted whereby all grades will be increased by corresponding promotions. A standard will be prescribed as a basis for determination of the officers to be transferred to the inactive group of the Reserve Corps. This standard will be at least 300 hours' duty during the five-year period of an appointment.

The question has arisen as to the desirability of retaining indefinitely in the inactive group those officers who neither have had war service nor have received requisite instruction during the period of their commission. As a rule, advantageous use can be made of the civil experience of officers in the field grades. However, those below field grades are not so readily adaptable for assignment, so it has been decided that the best interests of the Reserve Corps would be met if officers in the grades of captain and lieutenant were not allowed to remain in the inactive group for more than one five-year period, at the conclusion of which they would be ineligible for further commission unless they had satisfied the requirements which permitted their assignment to the active group.

Gen. Hoffman Heads Group.

The Reserve officers present at the conference were: Gen. Roy Hoffman, of Oklahoma City, Okla., president of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, which has a membership of 22,000 officers; Lt. Col. Orvel Johnson, national secretary; Lt. Col. Frank Knox, of Manchester, N. H., representing the 1st Corps Area; Col. H. H. Smith, of Philadelphia, and Col. J. B. Jenkins, of Baltimore, representing the 3d Corps Area; Col. E. Bassett, of Kentucky, representing the 5th Corps Area; Col. Noble B. Judah, of Chicago, Ill., representing the 6th Corps Area, and Col. W. B. Tuttle, of San Antonio, Tex., representing the 8th Corps Area Reserves.

In addition to the conference at the War Department, the above officers also went before the House subcommittee on War Department Appropriations and stressed the necessity of increasing the

Reinforcements Are Sent To Adm. Latimer In Nicaragua

CARRYING an expeditionary force of 600 Marines, 6 more naval vessels were proceeding to Nicaraguan waters, according to an official statement issued by the Navy Department on Jan. 6. With the arrival of these ships the concentration of naval vessels in Central American waters will be the greatest since the Vera Cruz incident.

The augmented force at the disposal of Rear Adm. Julian L. Latimer, Commander Special Service Squadron, will comprise a personnel total of 215 officers, 3,900 men and 565 Marines.

Keen interest in official Washington circles was aroused by the announcement of this Naval demonstration, which, backing up recent official statements, indicates a firm determination on the part of the American government to protect its rights and the lives and property of American citizens and those of other nationalities in the troubled area.

Official opinion, as voiced by Democratic leaders, after a conference with the President, is that a satisfactory adjustment of the tangled Central American affairs was imminent.

Action Requested.

It is understood that the action was taken on the recommendation of Admiral Latimer, who has been in constant communication with the Navy and State Departments. It is unofficially stated that the seriousness of the situation was caused by reports of intervention by Mexicans supporting the Sacasa government, furnishing arms and men to the revolutionists.

The ships, all of which are not en route to Nicaragua, are the cruisers Cincinnati and Marblehead, the destroyers Barker, Smith-Thompson and Osborne, and the submarine-tender Argonne. The latter has 400 Marines aboard and it is expected that they will be utilized to replace the landing force from the cruiser Galveston of six officers and 160 blue-jackets and Marines, which arrived at Managua, the capital, on January 6.

These ships will report to Admiral Latimer for such disposition as he deems advisable, and it is understood some of them will proceed to the West Coast.

The force of Marines, most of whom are on duty at Guantanamo, will be under command of Lt. Col. J. J. Neave, who was ordered from Washington for this duty. On his staff will be Capt. C. S. Baker, Capt. J. G. Ward, Pay Clerk L. A. Frankland and Quartermaster Clerk Holmes J. Smith. Maj. H. G. Bartlett is commanding the Second Battalion, the Regiment which makes up the greater portion of the force.

GUN ELEVATION BILLS COMING UP

IN view of the disclosures during the past week on the condition of the Navy the House Naval Affairs Committee which has been holding hearings on the bill for the modernization of the battleships Oklahoma and Nevada and on the advisability of the elevation of the guns on first line ships, has decided to postpone any further action until after the Naval Appropriations Bill, now pending before the House, is acted upon and out of the way.

budget appropriations for the fiscal year of 1928 relative to the 14 days' field training.

The present budget estimates provide for the training of 13,506 officers for 14-day periods, whereas the appropriation for 1927 provided for the training of 16,382 officers for 15 days. It was the contention of Gen. Hoffman and the other officers that a sufficient sum of money should be appropriated to allow the training of 18,000 officers for the 14 days, which if carried out would be the continuation of the progressive training program provided by the War Department for the past six years.

This program was as follows: Six hundred and thirty officers training in 1922; 4,500 in 1923; 6,600 in 1924; 14,650 in 1925; 16,000 in 1926, and 16,382 in 1927.

The officers of the association appearing before the House Appropriations Committee represented some 22,000 Reserve officers of all branches and grades, in every state, and are said to have voiced the sentiments of Reserve officers generally.

Cols. Hamilton, Pope, U. S. A., Appointed Brigadier Generals

THE appointment of Col. Alston Hamilton, C. A. C., U. S. A., to be Brigadier General on January 19, 1927, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement for age of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Slavens, on January 18, 1927, was announced by President Coolidge on January 5. At the same time he also announced the appointment of Col. Francis H. Pope, Q. M. C., to be Brigadier General as Assistant to the Quartermaster General to date from January 24, 1927, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brig. Gen. Moses G. Zalinski on January 23, for age. The nominations of both officers were sent to the Senate this week.

General Hamilton, at the time of his appointment, stood No. 6 on the list of Colonels of the Coast Artillery, and General Pope stood No. 12 on the list of Colonels of the Quartermaster Corps. Both officers have records of efficient and distinguished service.

The appointment of General Hamilton is a source of great gratification to the officers of the Coast Artillery at large, and officers of the Quartermaster Corps are also exceedingly gratified at the appointment of Colonel Pope. The following is a brief outline of the service of the two officers:

General Hamilton.

General Hamilton is a veteran of the Cuban campaign in 1898, of Philippine campaigns, and served with the A. E. F. during the World War. He was awarded two silver star citations—one for gallantry in action at El Caney, Cuba, and one for gallantry in action near Calamba, Laguna, Luzon. He was born in North Carolina October 20, 1871, and is a graduate of the U. S. M. A., class of 1891, being first assigned to the Cavalry and was later transferred to the Artillery. In the War with Spain he participated in the Cuban campaign.

He departed for France in May, 1918, in command of the 58th Regiment of Coast Artillery, with which he served during the later phases of our overseas operations.

General Pope was awarded the D. S. M. for his services as Chief of the Motor Transport Service, A. E. F.

General Pope was born in Iowa July 2, 1875, and is a graduate from the U. S. M. A. in the class of 1897, when he was assigned to the Cavalry. He is the son of the late Maj. Gen. Pope, of Civil War fame.

General Pope went to Europe with the A. E. F. in 1917 as Assistant to the Chief Q. M. When the Motor Transport Service was separated from the Q. M. C. of the A. E. F. he became Director of the Motor Transport Service and was later Deputy Director of the Motor Transport Corps, A. E. F. Colonel Pope at the time of his last appointment was on duty in Washington in the office of the Quartermaster General.

ARMY PROMOTION UNSETTLED.

THE Senate Military Committee, on Jan. 7, decided to hold hearings on the Wadsworth Promotion Bill on Jan. 14.

Correspondence to members of Congress and others indicate that much opposition has developed to the enactment of such legislation as that proposed at this time. In view of this and the pressure of other business before Congress, makes it very uncertain whether any action can be expected at this short session.

The Senate Military Committee on Jan. 7 also reported favorably on the Army Housing Bill, S. 4941, and on the appointment of Cols. Alston Hamilton, and Francis H. Pope, to be brigadier generals.

COOLIDGE FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, in a recent letter to Governor Tom J. Terral of Arkansas placed his stamp of approval on the National Guard of the United States when he said, "Whatever may be calculated * * * to stimulate interest in the National Guard is a direct contribution to the public security as well as to the improvement of the young manhood of the Nation."

POSTS INCLUDED IN D. C. PLANS.

THE Commission of Fine Arts at its meeting in Washington on Jan. 6, laid primary plans for inclusion of Fort Humphreys, Va., and Camp Meade, Md., in the region development plan for D. C.

Navy Upheld in Final Action On Appeal in S-51 Collision

AFFIRMING the action of the reviewing authority, the Supervising Inspector of the Second District, U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service, D. N. Hoover, Supervising Inspector General, has made public his findings in the appeal of Capt. John H. Diehl, commanding officer of the City of Rome when the fatal collision between that steamer and the submarine S-51 occurred Sept. 25, 1925.

The original findings, from which Capt. Diehl appealed, caused deep resentment in naval circles as part of the blame was ascribed to the officers of the submarine and the sentence of Capt. Diehl was held to be inadequate. The supervising inspector who heard the appeal supported the Navy's contention and increased the sentence imposed on the merchant skipper.

Finds Diehl Guilty.

The conclusions of the supervising inspecting general are as follows:

1. That the facts completely prove the guilt of Captain Diehl of Specification 2 of Charge 1, of the charges preferred by the Local Inspectors, and I find him guilty accordingly.

2. Under a finding of guilt as to this important specification, the suspension of the license for a period of two years cannot be considered excessive. Indeed it may be taken as very lenient treatment. Upon this finding alone, I am of the opinion that the suspension for the two year period is entirely proper.

Affirms Findings.

3. That in view of the foregoing finding, it is unnecessary for me to pass upon the other matters presented by the decision of the Supervising Inspector.

I therefore affirm the findings of both the Local Board of Inspectors and the Supervising Inspector as to the guilt of Captain Diehl under Specification 2 of Charge 1.

I affirm the action of the Supervising Inspector in suspending the license of Captain Diehl for a period of two years from September 11, 1926.

7TH CORPS AREA HDQTRS. MOVED.

MAJ. GENERAL POORE has announced the removal of headquarters Seventh Corps Area from Omaha, Nebr. to Fort Omaha, Nebr.

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Letters to the Editor

THE Army and Navy Journal invites its readers to take advantage of the "Letters to the Editor" columns to express opinions pro and con concerning the Army Promotion Board report and suggested legislative remedies. Action on promotion will vitally affect every officer in the Army. This paper desires to be a medium wherein officers can exchange views on the subject. It is suggested that letters be kept within 300 words when possible.

ON THE PROMOTION STUDY.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

WE now realize that The Army and Navy Journal is an instrument which can be of the greatest possible benefit to the services and to the country. We know that you will courageously and persistently stand for what you believe to be right.

The article which you had in your last issue with reference to the promotion list was very illuminating in that it clearly showed that the problem of solving the various difficulties was handled in such a way as to leave undisturbed that element of the Army which was given a very sudden and substantial boost in promotion in 1920. The difficulties involved in this promotion question could be overcome with comparatively little difficulty if those officers of the Regular Army holding commissions dated prior to 1917 were made to share their pro rata of the sacrifices necessary to establish a real promotion list.

The officers composing the General Staff Board were all officers from this element and they have persistently fought any suggestions that their places on the promotion list be changed in any manner. They are now trying to solve the question by placing all of the sacrifices upon the shoulders of the emergency field officers and officers of company grades and upon the oldest officers among the colonels.

Feel Like Poor Relations.

The feeling that this has been done is very well established throughout the Army and has caused much bitterness among the emergency officers who have been made to feel that they are in the position of a rich family's poor relation.

We have seldom been permitted to forget that we are, in a sense, interlopers, and we feel that the present study is simply opening the way for our elimination. I am writing quite frankly in the hope that we can furnish a clear idea of our angle of this problem. It is a well established fact that the present regime in the War Department is a West Point faction, and my personal acquaintance among them leaves no doubt in my mind as to their determination to see to it that no officer with a West Point background is made to give way for any reason to an emergency officer in so far as promotion is concerned, and my experience with them further leads me to think that they will succeed in their project unless someone with our interest at heart comes to our assistance.

We must go back to the National Defense Act legislation if we would understand thoroughly the present situation. Congress passed a law which contemplated that 50 per cent of the vacancies in each grade would be filled by the promotion of officers of war-time service—that was clearly the intent of Congress.

The War Department General Staff realized that such an interpretation would place on the promotion list many field officers with emergency experience only, and in order to avoid such a situation, the General Staff decided that Congress intended to have all officers of the regular service holding commissions prior to July 1, 1920, promoted before the emergency officers were placed on the list.

This action resulted in many and very young lieutenants being promoted to the grade of captain and even field officers' ranks. It also resulted in the promotion of many captains to the rank of colonels and lieutenant colonels and when this had been accomplished a very few vacancies were given in the grade of colonel to officers in the emergency Judge Advocate General's Department, a very few lieutenant colonels, and the balance of the emergency officers in the field grades, regardless of age, were made majors.

Favors Age Arrangement.

The proper action with reference to these vacancies should have been to appoint 50 per cent of the emergency officers in the various grades, placing them in the promotion list in accordance with their age. This would have been con-

NO PARADISE IN D. C.

Editor Army and Navy Journal:

RE your article in your last issue "Redetails for Staff Ended by Summerrall."

This policy will be ideal and make for better morale provided it is extended to the entire Services, Branches and Corps. When a Chief of any of these is redetailed and redetailed and continually brings back his "gang" after they have only been away for one year (with the General Staff it is two years) and usually been to a nearby post or city within almost walking distance of Washington—I say why not extend this policy to cover these officers also. If you compare the actual numbers of repeaters in the Services, Corps and Branches—you will find it overtops the General Staff repeaters.

I have been taken away three times from a perfectly good regiment and brought back to Washington—to meet the uncomfortable expensive living conditions here—to push a button—to work my hardest and many nights—just to have it said, "Oh, you got yourself back to Washington, have you?"—Well, all I hope is that General Summerrall will not limit his repeaters to the Staff and will let those of us who like not being under the noses of so many thrones—stay put with troops and just let some of those who think they can change the War Department and Washington administration—come here and work their wonders.

Please publish this as I believe it is the general consensus of opinion in the War Department.

"A REPEATER."

sistent because of the fact that age is the determining factor when an officer has reached the legal limit and has retired from the service. This factor cannot be ignored consistently, and I see no sound reason at the present time for ignoring it.

Picture, if you please, all of the officers of the service placed in one pool and the eldest having his name placed at the top of the list of colonels and continuing that method right down the line regardless. The result would be that very few officers would have just cause for complaint. It would mean that promotions would be deferred a comparatively short time except in the cases of a very few youthful lieutenant colonels and majors, who have no claim, in fact, for their present places on the list.

Urges More Retirements.

Another thing which can be done to cure the present intolerable situation is to open upon the 30-year retirement act and to stiffen up on the physical examinations. These examinations are now more or less perfunctory. There are on the list of colonels about 20 who are personally known to me who are unquestionably physically unfit for service and who should be retired. Likewise there are many lieutenant colonels and majors who are not at all fitted for active service, and who have every moral claim upon the Government for immediate retirement on three-quarters pay.

I hope that you will understand the serious results of the present situation. The Army is more upset than I have ever known it to be. The single topic of conversation is this so-called "hump." I am informed too, that the officers are inclined to feel greatly discouraged and to take less interest in their work since it has become known that there is a possibility of their being eliminated. It would be very much to the benefit of the service if this question could be settled this session, and very bad indeed for the service if it is allowed to drag along during the recess and settled only after discussion in the next Congress.

JUSTICE.

A copy of the official report of the Promotion Study Board will be mailed to all new subscribers for The Journal or those who extend their present subscriptions for a year.



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Modern dental science largely advises that the film on teeth—to which many tooth and gum disorders, and most dull "off-color" teeth, are attributed—be combated daily in this way

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard
Reserve Forces

WORKING OF BUDGET SYSTEM ON NAVY FUNDS REVEALED.

STAGES in the negotiations between the Navy Department and the Bureau of the Budget showing the steps in the reduction from the original \$353,000,000 estimate sought by the department to the \$311,965,500 finally submitted to Congress, are clearly outlined in the testimony of Rear Admiral C. B. McVay, Navy Budget Officer, before the House Appropriations Committee made public with the introduction of the appropriation bill in the House.

While readers of the Army and Navy Journal were kept in touch with the changing conditions from week to week during the budget hearing, Admiral McVay's summarization is of particular interest, as it gives a clear insight into the functioning of the budget system as it is now operated.

Following the introduction of a tabulation showing in parallel columns (a) 1927 appropriations, (b) Preliminary estimates sent to the Budget Bureau July 12, 1926, (c) Tentative final estimates 1928, Sept. 10, 1926, (d) Final presentation to Congress, the records show the following testimony:

Admiral McVay. On February 6, 1926, the Secretary of the Navy addressed a letter to the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department giving general directions concerning the preparation of the estimates for the fiscal year 1928. A copy of this letter is attached.

In compliance with this letter, the various bureaus and offices submitted estimates amounting to a total of \$381,269,618. The department carefully considered these figures and made a reduction to \$332,113,353 in which sum preliminary estimates accompanied by supplemental estimates amounting to \$21,090,767 were presented to the Bureau of the Budget on July 12, 1926. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget on August 13, 1926, informed the department that the President had allocated to the Navy Department \$315,000,000 as a tentative maximum for the estimates to be submitted on or before September 15, 1926. In case the estimates thus limited did not, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, meet the absolutely necessary requirements of the department supplemental estimates were authorized to be submitted showing the additional amounts considered necessary.

On September 10, 1926, the department presented its final estimates in the amount of \$315,000,000 and additional supplemental estimates in the sum of \$18,770,101.

Under date of October 29, 1926, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget sent the department a schedule of appropriations involved showing the amounts decided on by the Bureau of the Budget for inclusion in the 1928 Budget in the sum of \$311,265,500. Subsequently additions amounting to \$700,000 were allowed, making a final total of \$311,965,500. A sum of \$4,000,000 was also authorized to be transferred from the naval supply account fund to new construction, the total amount allotted being \$10,096,475 less than appropriated for in 1927. Since five millions were authorized to be transferred from naval supply account fund last year and but four millions this year, the funds available are \$315,965,500 for 1928, compared with \$327,061,975 in 1927.

Since this statement was first submitted to the committee the Navy Department has been notified by the Director of the Budget that the President had decided to provide in the estimates of appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1928 for an average strength of 82,500 men during that part of the fiscal year for which the airplane carriers may be in commission. This increase in the number of men is to carry with it an increase in the pay of the Navy from \$122,800,000 to \$124,300,000, and an increase in the appropriation, "Provisions of the Navy," from \$19,080,000 to \$19,430,000. The Director of the Budget, however, has carried no incidental costs, such as transportation, recruiting and similar costs that go with that increase, which amount to about \$93,000. * * *

Mr. French. Is your allocation upon the basis of the total amount indicated to you, to be allotted to the Navy budget? Would that be the proper phrasing of it?

Admiral McVay. No, sir. The allocation by items was made by the Budget in a letter dated October 29, 1926.

Mr. French. Let the members of the committee understand just how that is: You indicated a certain amount—\$315,000,000 originally—which you were called upon to allocate among the different services of the Navy, and I had supposed that would represent about your own allocation.

Admiral McVay. When that \$315,000,000 was allocated, instead of the \$332,113,353 which was submitted, the budget officer of the Navy Department, in consultation with the Acting Secretary of the Navy, went over the figures and made certain assignments of funds, which is shown in column "C." That is the one which was made up by making arbitrary assignments to meet the reduction of a little over \$17,000,000. That allocation was made by the budget officer, but it was not the Navy Department's budget. The Navy Department's budget was \$332,113,353, plus the \$21,000,000 for supplemental consideration.

Mr. Ayres. In item "C" or "D"?

Admiral McVay. Item "B" was drawn up by the budget officer of the Navy Department, in consultation with the Acting Secretary of the Navy, and that was submitted as the estimate, but, also, accompanied by \$21,000,000 of supplementary items which were a part of the estimate of the Navy Department. In other words, the estimate of the Navy Department was about \$351,000,000. Then, as to "C," the Director of the Budget wrote a letter limiting the number of men to 80,750 and brought the total amount down to \$315,000,000. Then the budget officer of the Navy Department, after consultation with the Acting Secretary of the Navy, made certain arbitrary assignments of cuts, and sent that in to the Director of the Budget. That total of \$315,000,000 included \$2,066,850 of permanent and indefinite appropriations. The next letter that came back reduced the preliminary allotment from \$315,000,000 to a final allotment of \$311,265,500. As a result of further discussions, \$700,000 was added by the Director of the Budget, \$300,000 going to Engineering, \$200,000 to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and \$200,000 for fuel, so that the figures became \$311,965,500.

Mr. French. Since that particular statement was prepared the Bureau of the Budget has notified the Secretary of the Navy of a still further increase of \$1,850,000.

Admiral McVay. Yes, sir.

Mr. French. How is that amount allocated?

Admiral McVay. That is to increase the enlisted personnel so as to bring the total number to 82,500.

Mr. French. The increase is to take care of the subsistence and pay.

Admiral McVay. Yes, sir.

You asked whether this last column, "D," had been prepared by the budget officer of the Navy Department: It was not prepared by him. That was prepared by the Director of the Budget, who specified each item.

Mr. French. Will you indicate a definition of what is meant by columns A, B, C and D, and state who prepared the allocation.

Admiral McVay. Column B, a total of \$332,113,353, represents the minimum amount which the Navy Department felt it could operate upon efficiently. That was prepared in the Navy Department.

Column C is the Navy Department's allocation of \$315,000,000 assigned as a tentative allocation by the Director of the Budget.

Column D is the final amount allotted by the Director of the Budget to the Navy Department, and each item is the amount allocated by the Director of the Budget.

OFFICERS MUST FILE STATEMENTS WITH COMPTROLLER.

WHILE not directed at officers of the Army and Navy, the recent legislation requiring that each individual appointed as an officer of the United States must file with the Comptroller General an affidavit stating that he has not given, promised or paid any compensation for any assistance in securing his appointment, applies to each of them and the same formality must be gone through with at each promotion.

The Secretary of the Navy sent out the following "Alnav":

All officers appointed or commissioned after Dec. 11, 1926, will file within 30 days with the Comptroller General an affidavit stating the office to which appointed with date effective, name and title of appointing authority and that neither he nor any one acting in his behalf has given, transferred, promised or paid any consideration for or in the expectation or hope of receiving assistance in securing such appointment otherwise.

Applying to all appointees of all departments of the government, the legislation is merely more "red tape" so far as the services are concerned. However, compliance with this regulation is assured by the provision that failure to file the required papers within 30 days will result in the delinquent officer not receiving his pay.

NEW GENERAL STAFF DETAIL POLICY POPULAR.


GREAT interest was attached to the exclusive statement in the Army and Navy Journal of January 1 that under a new policy inaugurated by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., no officer who has served as a member of the War Department General Staff will in the future be eligible for redetail. This decision, it is conceded by numerous officers, will prove highly popular with the Army at large and will make for further efficiency. Of the twenty officers to be detailed for duty with the War Department General Staff next summer whose names were given in the Army and Navy Journal of December 2 last, four have served previously on the General Staff, but with troops. They are: Lt. Col. George M. Holley, Adjutant General; Lt. Col. John P. Terrell, 14th Coast Artillery; Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 3d Cavalry, and Maj. Martin C. Shellenberger, Infantry, all of whom will report for duty in Washington next July.

CAPT. MURFIN TO SUCCEED BLAKELY IN NAVIGATION

IN order that officers of the Battle Fleet scheduled for shore billets on the east coast during the next few months may make their plans prior to the departure of the fleet next month, the detail office of the Bureau of Navigation has begun preparation of their orders.


Among the important pending changes are the detachment of Capt. R. S. Holmes from command of Destroyer Squadron II to the Naval War College and the transfer of Capt. W. R. Sexton from the Utah to duty in Naval Operations.

While no official announcement has been made, Capt. O. G. Murfin, now in the Material Division of Operations, has been selected to relieve Capt. J. R. W. Blakely, as assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation.



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THE UNITED STATES ARMY

War Department Against Bill On Panama Canal Duty Awards

THE Secretary of War has forwarded a report to the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs which advises against the enactment of a measure introduced by Hon. John J. O'Connor, of New York. The bill, H. R. 11388, is designed to permit officers now in the Army to be advanced one grade on the retired list as a reward for services rendered while civilians and employed on the Panama Canal. It would amend the Act of March 4, 1915, which grants such a reward to certain Army officers. Secretary Davis said in part:

"The War Department must regard this proposed legislation as an unwarranted extension of preferential legislation, which in turn may suggest the proposal of special legislation (a) to benefit the category of individuals who were civilian employees and who have not become Army and Navy officers and (b) to benefit the category of Army officers not entitled to benefit under the Act of March 4, 1915 (for service on the Isthmus of Panama), but with records of dangerous tropical service elsewhere, or hazardous service in campaign.

"There is also a very important principle involved which vitally concerns the War Department and which leads me to advise against its enactment. This is, that under our Retirement System the principle of promotion does not, and should not, apply to officers on the Retired List. Officers are placed on the Retired List in the grades which they have reached on the active list by the orderly process of promotion in accordance with the provisions of law. To establish the practice of promotion after retirement, based upon first one ground and then another until an elaborate system should grow up, would, in my opinion, lead to dissatisfaction and complaints that would prove injurious to the Army in the end."

Among the officers who would be benefited by the legislation are Majors Alvin Coburn, C. R. Williams, Malcolm Elliott, T. E. Darby, H. B. McMurdo and Benjamin L. Jacobson, Captains H. A. Clark, A. W. Waldron, T. H. Chambers, D. R. Wolverton, F. J. Fitzpatrick, H. S. Farish, L. P. Worrall, B. E. McKeever, and 1st Lt. C. P. Cullen.

DINNER FOR GEN. ZALINSKI.

Officers of the Quartermaster Corps of the Regular Army active and retired, who reside in and about Washington, will give a testimonial dinner to Brig. Gen. Moses G. Zalinski, U. S. A., assistant to the Quartermaster General, on the evening of Jan. 22 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. The general retires for age on Jan. 23, and his comrades desire to give him a suitable farewell, and one that will be memorable. Col. John S. Chambers is chairman of the committee, which will arrange a program full of "pep," and will include some surprises and innovations. Col. H. H. Sheen will preside, and there will be no set speeches.

Among the well known retired officers of the Quartermaster Corps expected to be present are Maj. Gen. John L. Clem, Brig. Gen. Albert C. Dalton, Charles R. Krautoff, John B. Bellinger, George M. Downey, and Col. David S. Stanley.

General Clem, who is well known as the "little drummer boy of Shiloh" who went to the Civil War when he was a lad of 10 years, will, it is understood, show his skill in beating a drum during the evening.

GENERAL OFFICER CHANGES.

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH D. LEITCH, U. S. A., was ordered relieved from command of the 8th Brigade at Fort McPherson, Ga., this week, and is assigned to command the 5th Brigade, 3d Division, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. He will sail from New York, Jan. 28, for San Francisco en route to his new post. Brig. Gen. Herbert O. Williams, has been assigned to command the 8th Brigade, with headquarters at Fort McPherson, vice Leitch. General Williams has been on duty at Langley Field, Va.

GEN. SLAVENS RETIRES JAN. 18.

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS H. SLAVENS, U. S. A., who retires from active service Jan. 18, 1927 on account of the age limit, is an officer of distinguished service, and a veteran of Indian and Spanish-American Wars, Cuban Occupation, Philippine Insurrection, Mexican Punitive Expedition, and World War, serving on the battle front in the latter. He has service medals for all the above activities, and citations from the War Department as follows:

Thomas H. Slavens, Brigadier General, United States Army, then first lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, United States Army. For gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Rio Abacan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, November 1, 1899.

For gallantry in action against insurgent forces near Porac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, November 2, 1899.

By Division Commander; 6th Division, France: For courageous and meritorious service and devotion to duty while serving with his organization: 1. In the Vosges Mountains, Geradmer Sector. 2. In the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France.

Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as Commander of the New York Depot from July, 1917 to March, 1918.

General Slavens was born in Indiana Jan. 18, 1863, and was graduated from the U. S. M. A., in the class of 1887, when he was assigned to the Cavalry in which he saw service against Indians in Arizona. He served as a major of volunteers in the Spanish-American War, being with the 3d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

He was recommended by General Pershing in May, 1918, for promotion to Brigadier General National Army.

After sailing for the United States in June, 1919, General Slavens served among other duties on the General Staff with troops, was in the Hawaiian Division, and at the Cavalry School, etc. He is at present on leave in France.

24TH INFANTRY COMPETITION.

THE military training of the 24th Infantry, U. S. A., for 1926, at Fort Benning, Ga., closed Dec. 23, 1926, with a close order drill competition among the units of that regiment, held on the parade ground. Through the kindness of Col. J. B. Gowen, 29th Infantry, officers of that regiment acted as judges. These were Capt. W. A. Burress, E. G. Herlihy, 1st Lt. R. A. Case, Capt. H. E. Dager, Capt. J. H. Rustemeyer, and 2d Lt. J. R. Jeter.

Movements were performed with precision and accuracy. Careful and thorough training in the elements of close order drill was evidenced by all units. Various movements, as directed by the judges, were executed.

The awards given to the winner of each event were a pennant to the best drilled platoon and a streamer to each platoon of the best drilled consolidated company. The trophies won will be hereafter carried on the company guidons at all ceremonies.

First place in the platoon drill among the rifle organizations was won by the platoon of Co. K (Capt. Charles L. Steel). It was drilled by 1st Lt. R. S. MacKie, 24th Inf., and secured 34 10-21 points out of a possible 40. The entry of Co. E, under command of Capt. E. T. Jones, 24th Inf., came second with 34 6-21 points. In the same event, among the machine gun companies, the platoon of Co. D, under the command of Capt. W. T. Scott, 24th Inf., won first place by receiving 229 points out of a possible 250, while that of Co. M, under Capt. P. E. Leiber, 24th Inf., was awarded second place with a score of 210 points. In the company drill event, the 2d battalion organized as one unit from its rifle companies, won first place, under the command of Capt. E. E. Morrow, 24th Inf., by getting 36.3 points out of a possible 40, and the 3d battalion, under Capt. C. L. Steel, 24th Inf., came next with 34.3 points and was awarded second place.

Secretary of War Against Bill H. R. 8645 Relating to Mileage

SECRETARY OF WAR DAVIS is opposed to the general principles of the bill H. R. 8645, which provides for payment of mileage to certain officers commissioned in the Army from civil life subsequent to April 7, 1917, on the ground that it is not justified.

Complying with a request for a report from the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, he wrote in part:

"While the body of the bill limits the officers to those commissioned in the National Army of the United States, it is noticed that the preamble and your letter refers to the officers as 'commissioned in the United States Army.' The terms United States Army and National Army have separate and distinct meanings in the War Department and I believe that the Comptroller General of the United States would rule that the bill as drawn is limited to officers commissioned in the National Army."

"In view of the fact that no discrimination was made against officers commissioned in the National Army, or in any component of the United States Army, and in view of the fact that the same regulations concerning appointments of the present time are in effect as were in effect during the war, I am opposed to the general principle of this bill as I believe no better treatment should be given to this class of officers appointed during the war than was given prior to and has been given to them since the war."

WAR DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE War Department this week issued the following publications:

A. R. 345-415, Nov. 16, 1926, relating to daily sick report.

Changes No. 1, Dec. 18, 1926, relating to the appointment of commissioned officers in the Regular Army excepting Medical Department and except Chaplains.

Changes No. 6, Oct. 1, 1926, relating to changes in the military laws of the United States.

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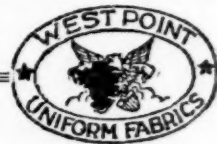
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THE U. S. NAVY

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THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

1928 Army-Navy Maneuvers
Are Scheduled for Hawaii

JOINT maneuvers with the Army will be held by the Battle Fleet and the light cruisers of the Scouting Fleet in Hawaiian waters early in 1928, provided funds for fuel are available. In lieu of the usual annual maneuvers with the Battle Fleet, the Scouting Fleet is scheduled for a Caribbean cruise.

In his testimony before the House Appropriations Committee Admiral E. W. Eberle, Chief of Operations, gave the following as the proposed employment of naval vessels during 1928:

The major forces afloat, for the fiscal year 1928, will continue to operate under the existing organization providing for United States Fleet, Asiatic Fleet, special service squadron, and United States naval forces, Europe. As heretofore, the United States Fleet will consist of the Battle Fleet, Scouting Fleet, control force and fleet base force.

Varied Schedule Arranged.

The primary mission of the United States Fleet being to maintain itself in a state of readiness for war or other emergency, an intensive schedule of fleet operations, including gunnery training, engineering exercises, grand tactics and war problems has been laid down for the fiscal year 1928.

During the first half of the fiscal year 1928 the Battle Fleet, together with Train Squadron Two of the fleet base force, will operate in the Puget Sound and Columbia River area, off San Francisco, and in the San Pedro-San Diego area, carrying out fleet gunnery and engineering exercises. The Scouting Fleet and Train Squadron One will be employed in tactical, gunnery and engineering exercises in the Narragansett Bay area, Guantanamo Bay area, and at home ports for upkeep. The Control Force and Mine Squadron One will operate off the New England coast, carrying out prescribed exercises.

In January, 1928, the Battle Fleet will operate in the San Pedro-San Diego area and the Scouting Fleet light cruisers will be making passage to the San Pedro-San Diego area for a joint tactical problem with the Battle Fleet. The battleships in the Scouting Fleet, together with the destroyer squadrons and aircraft squadrons, Scouting Fleet, will operate in the Guantanamo Bay area.

Start in February.

The Battle Fleet will remain in the San Pedro-San Diego area until the latter part of February, 1928, when, after touching at San Francisco, it will proceed to Hawaii, taking part with the light cruisers of the Scouting Fleet in a joint problem with the Army and then return to the San Pedro-San Diego area, where it will remain until the end of the fiscal year.

The light cruisers of the Scouting Fleet will proceed to Guantanamo Bay via Balboa, arriving about May 2, for fleet, gunnery and engineering exercises, and upon their completion will proceed to home yards for overhaul.

About the 1st of March the battleships of the Scouting Fleet and the aircraft squadrons will start a Caribbean cruise, completing the cruise about the end of March, when they will return to the Guantanamo Bay area to complete their gunnery and engineering exercises, and will then return to their home yards.

To Divide Fleet Base Force.

The fleet base force will be divided so

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FOUR ADMIRALS RETIRE IN 1927.

FOUR rear admirals are slated for retirement from the Navy during the next calendar year. In each case the retirement is due to the officer having reached the age of 64.

Rear Admiral William R. Shoemaker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, heads the list as he retires on Feb. 10, when Rear Admiral Richard H. Leigh will assume his present duties. Vice Admiral Clarence S. Williams, now commanding the Asiatic Fleet, reaches retirement age on Oct. 7, and retires under his permanent rank of rear admiral. Rear Admiral John D. McDonald, commandant 14th Naval District, is scheduled for retirement on Nov. 1, and Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, now on the General Board, will be 64 on Nov. 14.

CAPT. TOMB RETIRES SOON.

CAPT. W. V. TOMB, U. S. N., whose application for retirement has been approved by the President to take effect March 3, 1927, was a Naval Cadet 2d Class, U. S. N. A., in 1898, and as such was ordered to the Newark and saw service at the blockade of Santiago, and then to the U. S. S. Machias for the blockade of Havana.

In 1900 after graduation from U. S. N. A., he served again on the U. S. S. Newark, also on the Philippine gunboats "Leyte" and "General Alava."

During the World War Captain Tomb served on the "Maumee" as commanding officer, taking fuel and stores to France and to destroyers based at Queenstown, Ireland. He also operated with trans-Atlantic convoy system, oiling destroyers of the ocean escort. Later he commanded the destroyer "Davis" operating from Queenstown and the destroyer "Upshur," fitted out at Cramp's Shipyard. He holds a citation for distinguished service as destroyer commander for which he was awarded the Navy Cross.

NAVY SHIP STANDING.

FOLLOWING is the standing of the highest of the following classes of vessels in the United States Navy in Engineering for the year to date indicated below:

Gunboat Class—For the year to December 1, 1926: (1) Eagle No. 35, (2) Eagle No. 58, (3) Pigeon, (4) Niagara, (5) Tulsa, (6) Nokomis, (7) Eagle No. 47, (8) Isabel, (9) General Alava, (10) Helena.

Destroyer Class—For the year to November 1, 1926: (1) Burns, (2) Decatur, (3) McCawley, (4) Litchfield, (5) Robert Smith, (6) Farragut, (7) Chase, (8) Smith Thompson, (9) Whipple, (10) Yarrowbrough.

Submarine Class—For month of November, 1926: (1) R-14, (2) R-8, (3) R-6, (4) R-9, (5) S-44, (6) S-49, (7) R-19, (8) S-43, (9) S-1, (10) S-47.

Submarine Class—For the year to December 1, 1926: (1) R-6, (2) S-43, (3) S-1, (4) S-42, (5) S-44, (6) S-47, (7) R-3, (8) R-14, (9) R-10, (10) S-10.

that Train Squadron will furnish train service to the Battle Fleet during the entire year, and Train Squadron 1 will perform similar service for the Scouting Fleet. Mine Squadron Two and certain subdivisions of the Battle Fleet will operate in Hawaiian waters the entire year, and Mine Squadron 1 will operate with the Control Force.

In January, 1928, the Control Force will proceed to the Panama Canal, Balboa area, where it will conduct gunnery exercises. About the 1st of March it will start a Caribbean cruise, visiting the ports of Cartagena, Curacao, Trinidad and Kingston. Upon the completion of this cruise Mine Squadron 1 will proceed to the Chesapeake Bay area to continue gunnery and mining exercises, and the submarine divisions will proceed to the New London area for their gunnery and tactical exercises.

The Asiatic Fleet, based on the Philippines, will continue to safeguard our citizens and protect American interests in the Far East and will, as far as practicable, carry out all the prescribed forms of gunnery and engineering exercises during the fiscal year 1928.

Fleet Leaves for Maneuvers
In Caribbean During Winter

THE vessels of the Scouting Fleet sailed from their home yards Jan. 4, and rendezvoused at Hampton Roads, Va. preparatory to sailing for the Caribbean base for winter maneuvers on Jan. 8.

The flagship of the United States Fleet, U. S. S. Seattle, with Admiral Charles F. Hughes, commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, will accompany the three battleships, six light cruisers, 39 destroyers, two destroyer tenders and vessels of the Control Force to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, arriving on Jan. 12, where tactical and gunnery exercises will be carried on during January and February.

The Air Squadrons of the Scouting Fleet, accompanied by the U. S. S. Wright, Sandpiper and Teal, are flying from Hampton Roads to Key West, arriving Jan. 15. They will leave Key West on Jan. 18, and arrive at Guantanamo Bay, Jan. 20 where they will co-operate with the fleet during target practice and in tactical problems.

The Battle Fleet will join the Scouting Fleet at Guantanamo on March 15 and after combined maneuvers both fleets will sail north on April 23 for New York where their crews will be granted liberty and leave from May 1 to May 15. On May 16, the fleets will proceed to an area off Narragansett Bay where maneuvers will be held.

COOLIDGES SEE U. S. M. C. SHOW.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE attended a private showing of the motion picture, "Tell It To the Marines," at Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, as guests of Maj. Gen. Commandant John A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C. A distinguished audience attended the showing, the other guests including Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur, Assistant Secretary of the Navy T. Douglas Robinson, Assistant Secretary of War Hanford MacNider and high ranking officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Marine Corps Notes.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL KEARNEY, U. S. M. C., was placed on the retired list on Dec. 31, 1926, on his own application, after the completion of over 30 years' service.

The following candidates for appointment as Second Lieutenant from the ranks, have successfully passed their examinations and will shortly be commissioned: Corpals. R. J. DeLacy, C. Williams, W. W. Benson, S. E. Levensky, R. C. Scollin, and B. H. Kirk.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

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President and Publisher

Published Every Saturday by the
Army and Navy Journal, Inc.

Lenox Building, 1523 L Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

LOUIS A. MacMAHON
General Manager

Subscription Rates: \$4 a year to service members and their families. \$6 a year to civilians and organizations. Subscriptions payable in advance. Domestic postage prepaid. Postage to Canada and all other foreign countries, \$1 additional. When changing your address please give the old as well as the new.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."

From Vol. 1, No. 1 of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1927.

There is nothing that gives a man consequence and renders him fit for command like a support that renders him independent of everybody but the State he serves.—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

ARMY COOPERATION WITH CONGRESS.

THERE is quiet satisfaction in Congress with the decision of the Secretary of War to apply rigidly the Manchu Law to officers serving on the General Staff and with the Staff Departments. The decision, made upon the recommendation of Major General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, has been accepted as proper in Army circles and in some cases has been welcomed. Officers serving in the National Capital realize that life here is no bed of roses. Frequently nights as well as days are spent upon a question of policy, and entering into its determination are not only the effect on the Army, but the relations with the administration in power and also with the Congress. The budget is a single instance of the difficulties which have to be met. Already, the General Staff is beginning to work upon the estimates for 1929 to be submitted to the Congress next December. After the receipt of the recommendations of the Staff Departments, these must be studied, considered and revised. When the Secretary of War finally acts, the estimates as approved by him are presented to the Budget Officer. Then he returns them with a limiting figure, and slashes must be made in order to keep proposed expenditures within that figure. Following the transmission of the estimates to the House of Representatives, officers are called upon to supply additional information, to give testimony, and to fight for the amounts asked. At the same time, they are forbidden to suggest needs not covered by the estimates.

The subcommittee on military appropriations appreciates the position of officers, but as its disposition is to undercut the budget, in order to show the country that the legislative branch of the Government also is for economy, rarely are questions asked which might bring out the necessity for larger expenditures. Such a rare occasion has developed in connection with the size of the enlisted strength of the Army. The subcommittee has called upon the War Department for information showing the savings resulting from the establishment of the enlisted strength at an average of 115,000 men. As supplied to the subcommittee, the savings really indicate the comparatively small amount required to maintain the strength at 118,750 men.

The fact that the Appropriations Committee refused a further cut in the Marine Corps is regarded as a good omen for the Army; and while that committee may support the budget with reference to the enlisted force of the latter, a determined effort to raise the figure will be made by the Senate and perhaps on the floor of the House. Senator Wadsworth's views were presented in an article he specially wrote for the Army and Navy Journal and which we published in a previous issue. The New York Senator is extremely popular in the upper House, and the disposition of his colleagues is to follow his lead. Therefore, it does not necessarily follow that the appropriations, which finally will be submitted to the President, will require any reduction in the Army's enlisted strength.

The developments of the present session establish the importance of cordial relations between the Service Departments and the Congress. Anything which will prevent or minimize friction is to be desired. Therefore, the wisdom of Secretary Davis' policy against further redetails to the General Staff, aside from the value to the Army resulting from the return to troops of men who have served in Washington.

PROMOTION SOLUTION LIES IN ARMY'S HANDS.

INQUIRIES made in both Houses of Congress establish that there will be no reduction in the commissioned personnel of the Army as a part of the solution of the promotion problem. This gratifying situation is due to the general realization of the need of trained and experienced officers for the national defense. At the same time, members of Congress feel that something must be done to remove injustice in promotion and to assure contentment in the Service. Reflection during the Christmas holidays has resulted in a determination to move slowly and not to jam through a law which, while benefiting many might injure others, and be more detrimental to morale than the present situation. So, while no final legislation is in sight during the present session, at least the attention of the lawmakers has been centered upon a serious problem, and they frankly express the hope that the officers themselves will help in developing a generally satisfactory solution. Comparatively few letters from officers have reached the committees, and most of these either are opposed to the conclusions in the study made by the General Staff or show a lack of knowledge of their effect. Under the circumstances, the House Committee appreciates it must continue the hearings through the subcommittee of which Congressman Wainwright is chairman, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of the James proposal for the creation of a Joint Committee to make a complete study during the time Congress is in adjournment.

It is becoming clearer, too, that if a promotion bill satisfactory to the Army is to receive enactment, there must be manifested a get-together spirit on the part of the Army itself. Confusion of view will lead only to confusion in action. The situation as it exists is extremely complicated; few members of Congress have the time to study it and the remedies proposed with the application the problem deserves. The inspiration, therefore, must come from the Army, and if of the same general character a law will be put through which will be of immeasurable good.

WOOSTER WILL ATTEND TO HIM.

LIEUT. COL. ALFRED BALLIN, recruiting officer at Columbus, Ohio, has upheld the honor of the Army in a way which will appeal to every member of the service. W. H. Black, Mayor of Wooster, Ohio, with astounding ignorance of the high moral standards required of men enlisting, gave an offender the choice between the jail and the Army. The culprit promptly chose the Army and sought to enlist. Of course, he was rejected. Writing to the Mayor, Colonel Ballin said:

"Your attention is invited to the fact that the ranks of the Regular Army are composed of honorable and upright men, whose standards of morals preclude acceptance in their midst of an individual convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude, whose proper place of abode is a jail, penitentiary or other like institution."

The sharp rebuke administered to Mayor Black was entirely justified. We believe the people of Wooster will determine that a man like W. H. Black possesses none of the qualifications essential for the official in charge of their administration.

SERVICE HUMOR

PREPAREDNESS!

A HEAVY artillery regiment in the New York National Guard has gone in for indoor tennis, so that the men who handle the big guns may become accustomed to the racquet. This is a fact.

—R. S. Sutcliffe, 71st N. Y.

RAPT ATTENTION.

"They say the prisoner was very much interested in the jury's verdict."
"Yes, he actually hung on their words."

"MALICIOUS."

A Lincoln school teacher asked her class to compose a sentence using the word "malicious." Sergeant Hervet recited the following:

"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp,
Hooray, Hooray, Hooray,
The Militia's been called!"

A PREWAR STORY.

One of Irvin Cobb's best stories concerns an appraiser who was sent to a home to appraise the contents. The entries in his book halted when the appraiser came to a table on which a full bottle of old Scotch reposed.

Then the entries continued:

"One bottle Scotch whisky, partly full."

The next entry was:

"One revolving Turkish rug."

MILK FED.

Junkman: "Any old rags, paper, iron?"

Collegian: "No, go away. This is a fraternity house."

Junkman: "Any empty bottles?"

—Wesleyan Mirror.

HEARD IN HAITI.

Navy: Your girl smoke?

Leatherneck: Naw, white!

NAPOLEONIC.

Instructor: "What are the Articles of War?"

Recruit: "Grub and ammunition, Sir."
71st N. Y. Infantry.

BELIEVES IN PREPAREDNESS.

Kaydet: "And may I kiss you good-night?"

Femme: "Sure. Haven't I told you before I was patriotic?"

—The Pointer.

A SEA DITTY—A SEA DOG.

The clams lie by the seashore,
The waves roar louder and louder;
Fido comes tumbling down the bank—
Hot dog! Clam chowder!

—The Log.

NON-REG.

"Mother, may I talk like a soldier or sailor?" says little Willie, six.

"Why yes, dear, if you want to."

"Then, damn it, shove the butter over here."

WE NEED NOURISHMENT.

EVEN if you are one of those strong silent dark men that have the faculty of driving all poor weak womankind dotty, there must be moments when your Don Juan mood drops from you. Why not seize the opportunity the next time this occurs and cook up a little dish of Pate de Folie for the Humor Editor? Poor old thing, he hasn't tasted any French cooking since the days when he tramped up and down the Chemin des Dames.

ASK THE JOURNAL

ALL questions on which our readers desire information will be answered as soon as possible after receipt in this column. If there is any query you have in mind, send it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR. It will save you time and trouble. Avail yourselves of this "Service to the Services."

W. B. S., Santa Fe, N. M.—Is the United States Coast Guard entirely engaged in enforcing the prohibition laws? How can a young man become an officer in the Coast Guard?

(A.)—The United States Coast Guard patrols the waters of the U. S. and its possessions, such as Alaska, it keeps the steamship lanes clear of obstructions, such as icebergs, derelicts, etc., it renders aid to disabled or wrecked ships and has almost daily life-saving records and relief work. Prohibition enforcement forms only a small percentage of its many duties. The United States Coast Guard maintains an academy at New London, Conn., similar to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for the training of young men to be officers.

R. A. A., Montreal, Canada.—Why doesn't the U. S. Naval Academy play Notre Dame, as the Military Academy does?

(A.)—The Naval Academy will play Notre Dame on October 15, 1927.

P. P. C., Kelly Field.—Who was responsible for the scoring at the Schneider Cup Race?

(A.)—Mr. Thomas Carroll, Governor of the National Aeronautic Association for Virginia, acted as chief scorer for the race.

C. B. S.—Every city should have an up-to-date airport. The Division of Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce can furnish all details necessary.

IN THE JOURNAL 60 YEARS AGO

ACTING GOVERNOR ARMY, of New Mexico, issued a proclamation calling for volunteers against the Indians, in which he said: "The present condition of the Territory of New Mexico, surrounded as it is by hostile Indians, whose constant incursions and depredations are the source of the greatest evil which afflicts our country, demands that our people should be prepared to protect their own lives and property."

Major General Francis P. Blair, jr., was appointed Government Commissioner for the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, and for the Atchison and Pikes Peake Railroad, Vice General Samuel R. Curtis, deceased.

In an editorial the Army and Navy Journal strongly advocated a steam launch for every vessel in the United States Navy with over 1,500 tons displacement, holding that "the advantage of having such launches must be palpable to even the unprofessional reader, and that our English neighbors are far in advance of us in this branch of naval equipment."

The Corps of Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., gave an entertainment in the Fencing Academy, consisting of private theatricals, solos and dances on Saturday evening, December 29, 1866. Cadet Mahan was stage manager and director. Among the performers were Cadet Faragut who executed a fancy dance, and Cadets Sartle, Ruffner, W. G. Rogers, Wager Rodman, O. E. Wood, Hodgson Heath, Lomis, S. R. Jones, McCallum and Cranston gave a playlet entitled "The Mischievous Nigger" which was very successful.



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ORGANIZED RESERVE

NEW 9TH C. A. COMMITTEEMAN.

THE Department of Oregon, Reserve Officers' Association, has just been advised of the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Clarence R. Hotchkiss as National Committeeman for the 9th Corps Area. Colonel Hotchkiss is the retiring Department President, and the selection comes in the nature of a reward for the accomplishments in the State during the past year. The information relative to the appointment was received in a letter from Colonel Perry W. Weidner, Corps Area Vice President, who resides in Los Angeles.

R. O. T. C. TRAINING FAVORED.

REFUTING recent attacks made upon R. O. T. C. training in colleges, is the widespread public approval of the stand taken by the convention of land-grant colleges, representing 72 institutions, which adopted, among other resolutions, the following:

On the basis of our experiences with many thousands of students we declare that it is not true that the R. O. T. C. in our colleges breeds militarism or anything like it. It is ridiculous to assert, as some have done, that America is being Prussianized. No facts in support of such charges have been cited, nor could they be collected on any campus in America. Such assertions show small faith in the good sense of American youth, or in the fundamental peace-loving tradition of the American people.

2D CORPS AREA SCHOOL MEETING.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MERCH B. STEWART, superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt were the principal speakers at the Third Central Conference of the Second Corps Area Staff and Line School, held January 6 at New York City.

More than 100 business and professional men of the Metropolitan Area, ranking as majors, colonels and generals in the Reserve Corps of the Army, heard talks on advanced tactical problems involving the raising, transportation, and command in the field of complete wartime divisions.

Col. Thatcher T. P. Luquer, of the Engineer Reserves, presided. Regular Army officers of the staff of Brig.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum also participated in the program.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE.

The District of Columbia unit of the Naval Reserve Officers Association held their annual meeting Jan. 7 and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Lieut. (jg.) J. F. Moore; vice president, Lieut. B. A. Sullivan; secretary-treasurer, Lieut. (jg.) J. M. Fewell; director, Ensign G. W. Daisley and alternate, Lieut. H. J. Nichols.

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RESERVES AT WAR COLLEGE.

MAJOR CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, jr., Special Reserve, is attending the G. 2, course at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., on an inactive status. The course will last about four weeks. Major Bernard C. McMahon, Medical Reserve, is also attending the same course, on an inactive status.

Some ten other Reserve Officers whose names were given in this paper some weeks ago, reported at the War College this week on an active status.

80TH DIVISION RESERVES.

THE active duty training for units of the 80th Division whose headquarters are at Richmond, Va., as thus far arranged for, are as follows: 317th Infantry, at Fort Eustis, Va., August 14-28; 318th Infantry, probably with Virginia National Guard, date to be announced; 314th Field Artillery, Fort Hoyle, Md., August 14-28; 305th Medical Regiment, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., July 3-17. Dates for other organizations are in preparation.

77TH DIVISION MED. RESERVES.

THE Medical Section of the 77th Division Reserves held an interesting meeting at the Army Building, New York City, a few days ago, with Col. J. C. DeVries in the chair.

Col. H. D. Corbusier, Med. Res., favored the officers with an instructive illustrated lecture on Orthopedics and the reconstitution of deformed individuals to make useful soldiers in time of emergency by placing them in Training Battalions.

Lt. Col. J. L. Shepard, M. C., U. S. A., the Medical Executive of the 77th Division gave the officers a very interesting talk on the proper methods of training that Reserve Officers should adopt to make themselves not only efficient officers but an asset to their Corps as well. Major Cringle, Med. Res., Surgeon of the 306th Infantry, 77th Division, in his talk expressed the benefits derived by attending the summer training at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Bks., Penn.

Lt. Col. C. F. Classen, Med. Res., Regimental Executive Officer, read and discussed the Mobilization Plans which have been approved as the Inactive Duty Training Course of instructions for the officers of this regiment during the winter and spring.

U. S. M. C. RESERVE.

IN the near future there will be issued to the service orders governing the promotion of Reserve Officers which will include the scope of the qualifications governing promotion in the Reserve. It is understood that one of the qualifications required for promotion is the successful completion of a correspondence school course and that the Board of Officers will meet annually to recommend officers of the Reserve for promotion. Circular No. 48, regarding the correspondence school courses is a very important one to all officers of the Reserve as it explains in detail what each correspondence school course consists of and how it is subdivided. It also explains the length of time it takes to complete each course and other details of interest to the Reserve Officer. At the present writing, 40 per cent of the Reserve Officers have signed up for correspondence courses.

For the month of December, enlistments in Class VI of the Reserve reached a high number and from present reports the Central Reserve Area is still in the lead. The Marine Corps Reserve Regiments are gradually filling up and it is highly important that enlistments be secured of chauffeurs, clerks, mechanics, cooks, signalmen, and others specially trained, in accordance with the organization tables which have been provided. As the Reserve Area Commanders are now kept informed of the Marines who are discharged and who do not reenlist in either the Regular Service or the Reserve, a drive should be made to secure the enlistment of these men in the Reserve.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

NEW YORK.

THE Military and Naval forces of New York, taking part in the inauguration of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, at Albany, on January 1, made a particularly impressive appearance. The 165th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., Col. John J. Phelan, had the right of line and was followed by the 10th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., Col. Charles E. Walsh, and a company Naval Militia. There were Veterans of the old 69th Regiment, detachments of Cavalry and other troops. Among the independent military organizations having special assignments were members of the Veterans Corps of Artillery, the Old Guard, and the Troy Citizens Corps. Among the well known military men present were Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, Commanding the N. Y. N. G., Rear Adm. L. M. Josephthal, commanding the Naval Militia, and Brig. Gen. F. W. Ward, The Adjutant General.

The following officers of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia have just been appointed on the staff of Governor Smith:

Maj. David B. Lawyer, Adjutant General's Department, to duty as Military Secretary. The following officers are detailed to duty as aides: Rear Admiral L. M. Josephthal, N. Y. N. M.; Col. J. J. Byrne, 224th Coast Art.; C. E. Walsh, 10th Inf.; J. S. Thompson, 108th Inf.; T. Fair-servia, 106th Inf.; R. Wanamaker, Inf., R. L.; W. A. Taylor, 369th Inf.; W. Ottman, 212th Coast Art.; Lt. Col. W. J. Costigan, 165th Inf.; Comdr. H. B. Lyon, N. Y. N. M.; Maj. K. C. Townson, 101st Cav.; J. H. O'Connor, M. C., 71st Inf.; J. G. Conroy, R. L.; P. J. Walsh, 102nd Engrs.; Lt. Comdr. F. K. Gundlach, N. Y. N. M.; Major O. J. Ross, 105th Inf.; Capt. G. C. Lieber, jr., 105th Field Art.; First Lt. V. A. O'Neil, 52nd Field Art. Brigade.

D. C. NATIONAL GUARD.

TWENTY-SIX members of the District of Columbia National Guard were presented with medals and trophies won in the recent annual rifle and pistol competitions by Maj. Gen. Anton Stephan on Jan. 4.

Corpl. George E. Votava received seven medals. Others decorated were First Lieut. T. A. Riley, Corpl. James M. Barry, First Sergt. David W. Milne, Private Edward L. Borlik, Private William D. Putnam, Sergt. Joseph W. Crockett, Private J. P. Blount, Corpl. Lewis Hayes, Corpl. Tillson, Sergt. Yokum, Corpl. L. S. Jones, Corpl. P. C. Conlyn, Private S. Small, Private G. L. Heale, Sergt. J. B. DeSpears, Corpl. R. P. Mulligan, First Lieut. W. T. Mushake, Second Lieut. H. B. Everett, Private B. Smith, Private G. B. Campbell, Corpl. H. C. Espey, Tech. Sergt. W. P. Lightfoot, First Sergt. D. W. Milne, C. S. Shields, J. C. Jensen and F. F. Bernsdorff.

ILLINOIS.

THE 132nd Infantry, Illinois National Guard, Col. Fred E. Rand, which won the cup presented to the most efficient regiment of the 33rd Division during the field training period, was highly praised for its excellent appearance at inspection recently by Maj. Gen. Milton J. Foreman, commanding that division.

One of the local papers in an editorial headed "A Credit To Chicago," said:

"The finest National Guard unit I have ever seen," was the comment of Maj. Gen. Milton Foreman when he inspected the 132d Regiment of the 33d Division, which is Chicago's own regiment of the National Guard.

Generals ordinarily aren't given to such praise. It would not have been forthcoming had not General Foreman been certain the regiment is well trained, well equipped and of that high morale that will enable it to be a credit to Chicago should it be called to the defense of the city and country.

NATIONAL GUARD RECRUITING.

RECRUITING in the National Guard has not kept pace with the Regular Army so far as methods are concerned, and various States and units in States have evolved systems of their own, some of which have produced excellent results, while others fall below.

One reason given for the lack of a general recruiting system for the National Guard, is the fact that the strength limitation imposed on States, has made it necessary to use intensive methods to secure men. While units generally have had no difficulty in maintaining the required numbers, this is not true in quite a number of cases, and it is held that a simple method of recruiting to fill normal vacancies should be adopted by all.

The 112th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, has evolved a system which requires very little effort and at the same time produces the necessary results. Realizing that enlistments run for three years, normally, that organization decided that one-third of its personnel should be enlisted each year for the three-year period, and further that the yearly quota should be divided into monthly quotas for each unit, based on the following table:

Organization.	Max. Auth. Strength.	Maintenance Strength.	Yearly Enl. Required.	Monthly quota to be obtained.
Hdqrs. Co.	65	65	22	12
Battalion Hdqrs. Co.	45	41	14	1
Service Co.	168	65	22	12
Howitzer Co.	69	63	21	12
Med. Detachment	33	30	10	1
Rifle Company	93	65	22	12
Machine Gun Co.	78	65	22	12

The above offers a definite objective to be reached each month. An organization which falls below this monthly quota of recruits is considered as unsatisfactory in its recruiting.

After the desired number has been recruited there will be no further worry about recruits for the month.

The objects to be gained by this method are: A gradual acquisition and absorption of recruits without lowering the military efficiency of the organization, as is the case when a large number of recruits are obtained through a drive of short duration; a gradual loss by expiration of enlistments, without seriously impairing the efficiency of the organization, and no necessity for special recruit drives which have so many objectionable features.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G. O. 23, DEC. 13, 1926, WAR DEPT.
This order announces the detail of Major Gen. C. P. Summerall, as Chief of Staff, and the names of the members of the National Board for the Promotion of rifle practice.

CIRCULAR 74, DEC. 29, 1925, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This circular relates to changes in A. R. 775-15 relating to allowances for battery in service.

CIRCULAR 75, DEC. 30, 1926, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This circular relates to the following matters: List of Q. M. supplies authorized for sale. Interpretation of A. R. 615-40. Changes in A. R. 140-5.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. J. D. Leitch, C. S. A., from Fort McPherson, Ga., assigned to command of 5th Brigade, to New York and sail Jan. 28 for San Francisco, Calif., thence to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and assume command to which assigned. (Dec. 31.)
Brig. Gen. H. O. Williams, U. S. A., assigned to command of the 8th Brigade, and on completing courses at special service schools, to Fort McPherson, Ga., and assume command to which assigned. (Dec. 31.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. C. P. SUMMERALL, C. OF S.
Col. F. E. Hopkins, G. S. (F. A.), from detail as member G. S. C., from duties in office of Chf. of Staff, June 30, and assigned to 7th F. A., 1st Division, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Jan. 5.)
Lt. Col. G. P. Tyner (F. A.), from detail as member G. S. C., from duties in office of Chf. of Staff, June 30, assigned to 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Jan. 5.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. HULL, J. A. G.
Col. F. M. Brown assigned to duty in office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Dec. 29.)
Lt. Col. G. L. McKeeby from Fort Bliss, Tex., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 9 for Hawaii for duty. (Dec. 29.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, Q. M. G.
Lt. Col. N. E. Wood from Camp Devens, Mass., to Boston, Mass., for duty with Q. M. C., at hqrs., 1st Corps Area. (Dec. 30.)
1st Lt. F. R. Cowan, now at station hosp., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Army retiring board, hqrs., 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, for examination. (Jan. 4.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. MERRITTE W. IRELAND, S. G. Medical Corps.
Capt. G. W. Rogers from Raritan Arsenal, N. J., to New York and sail May 18 to Hawaii for duty. (Dec. 29.)
Capt. M. A. Farlow assigned to duty at Raritan Arsenal, N. J., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Dec. 29.)
Maj. R. F. Longacre assigned to duty at Kelly Field, Tex., on completing foreign service in Philippine Dept. (Jan. 3.)
Maj. J. F. Duckworth from Scott Field, Ill., to New York and sail Mar. 8 to Philippines for duty. (Jan. 3.)
1st Lt. J. P. Russell from Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to New York and sail Mar. 2 for Canal Zone for duty with the Governor the Panama Canal. (Jan. 3.)
Maj. F. B. Dwire from Fort Crook, Nebr., detailed for duty with Org. Res., 7th Corps Area, Fort Omaha, Nebr. (Jan. 4.)

Dental Corps.

Maj. O. P. Snyder assigned to duty at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Jan. 3.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. KENZIE W. WALKER, C. OF F.
Capt. T. B. Kennedy from Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as finance officer, Fort Sheridan, relieving Capt. E. M. Foster, who will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as property auditor. (Jan. 3.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. EDGAR JADWIN, C. OF E.
Capt. E. E. Haring from assignment at Washington, D. C., and from treatment at Fitzsimons Hosp., Denver, Colo., is detailed for duty with Org. Res., 8th Corps Area, 348th Engrs., Denver, Colo. (Dec. 30.)
Capt. R. M. Copeland assigned to duty as asst. to dist. engr., Portland, Ore., on completing foreign service in Panama. (Jan. 3.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. CLARENCE C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.
Capt. S. St. P. Meek from Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to New York and sail Jan. 28 for San Francisco, Calif., for duty as asst. to ord. off., 9th Corps Area. (Dec. 31.)
Capt. G. L. Wotkins from Springfield, Mass., to Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., Jan. 4, for duty. (Dec. 31.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. C. MCK. SALTZMAN, C. S. O.
2nd Lt. W. J. Morton, jr., from Fort

Monmouth, N. J., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty. (Dec. 31.)
Capt. J. G. Anthony assigned to duty at hqrs., 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on completing foreign service in Panama. (Jan. 3.)

CHAPLAINS.

CHAPLAIN J. T. AXTON, C. OF CHAPLAINS
The appointment of Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, 2nd, as chaplain at the U. S. Military Academy, from Dec. 28, announced. (Jan. 3.)

CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. HERBERT B. CROSBY, C. OF CAV.
Col. J. J. Boniface from Missoula, Mont., to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty. (Dec. 30.)
Capt. S. V. Constant from Peking, China, and assigned to 3d Cav., to Chinwangtao, China, and sail May 10 to San Francisco for temp. duty pending departure of transport from San Francisco, June 7, for New York to Fort Myer, Va., for duty assigned. (Dec. 30.)
Col. R. E. McNally from Oklahoma City, Okla., to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty. (Jan. 5.)
1st Lt. R. C. Winchester, Cav., detailed in A. C., Mar. 13, from Presidio of Monterey, Calif., to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training, A. C. Primary Flying School. (Jan. 5.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. SNOW, C. OF F. A.
Capt. H. E. Tisdale, 17th F. A., Fort Bragg, N. C., transferred to 2nd F. A. same station, for duty. (Jan. 3.)
Following assigned to station indicated, on completing foreign service in Hawaii: Maj. H. E. Miner, to 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla., Capt. W. A. Campbell, to 18th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla., and 1st Lt. R. D. Sproull, to 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla., and C. F. Fletcher, to 18th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla. (Jan. 4.)
2nd Lt. L. W. Kinney assigned to duty as student at Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., on completing foreign service in Panama. (Jan. 4.)
Following assigned to duty as student, F. A. School, Fort Sill, Okla., on completing foreign service in Hawaii: Capt. M. R. Cox and 1st Lt. E. F. Kollmer. (Jan. 4.)
Maj. H. C. Jones, F. A., assigned to duty as student, F. A. School, Fort Sill, Okla., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Jan. 4.)
1st Lt. M. C. Calhoun detailed in A. C., Mar. 13, and from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training, A. C. Primary Flying School. (Jan. 5.)
2nd Lt. A. E. Sewall detailed in A. C., Mar. 13, from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training, A. C. Primary Flying School. (Jan. 5.)
2nd Lt. W. E. Dean, jr., detailed in A. C., Mar. 13, from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training, A. C. Primary Flying School. (Jan. 5.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. A. HERO, C. OF C. A.
Capt. J. E. Nygaard, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., to Army retiring board at hqrs., 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for examination. (Dec. 31.)
Lt. Col. R. M. Mitchell detailed for duty with Org. Res., 3d Corps Area, Artillery Group, Harrisburg, Pa., on completing foreign service. (Jan. 3.)
Capt. F. G. French is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto. (Jan. 5.)

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. ALLEN, C. OF INF.
Capt. F. H. Bain from Fort Benning, Ga., detailed for duty with Org. Res., 8th Corps Area, hqrs., 103d Division, Denver, Colo. (Dec. 29.)
2nd Lt. H. F. Burgess assigned to duty at U. S. disciplinary brks., Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Dec. 29.)
2nd Lt. J. A. Willis, jr., assigned to Inf., 2nd Division, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on expiration of leave at Williston, S. C. (Dec. 30.)
Lt. Col. G. V. Heidt, New Orleans, La., to Army retiring board, at hqrs., 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga., for examination. (Dec. 31.)
1st Lt. D. S. Roysdon, now on leave at Chicago, Ill., assigned to 18th Inf., 1st Division, and on expiration of leave, to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty. (Dec. 31.)
Maj. D. D. Eisenhower from Fort Benning, Ga., to Washington, D. C., for duty with American Monuments Commission. (Jan. 3.)
Capt. H. L. Henkle assigned to 7th Inf., Vancouver Brks., Wash., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Jan. 3.)
Lt. Col. W. A. McDaniel, Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Army retiring board at hqrs., 8th Corps Area, for examination. (Jan. 4.)
Capt. J. W. Thompson detailed in A. C., Mar. 13, from Fort Slocum, N. Y., to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training, A. C. Primary Flying School. (Jan. 5.)
Capt. G. G. Parks detailed in A. C., Mar. 13, from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training, A. C. Primary Flying School. (Jan. 5.)

AIR CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A. C.
2nd Lt. M. H. Lucas from training at A. C. Primary Flying School, Brooks Field,

NAVY

The U. S. Fleet Directory this week appears on Page 446 of this section.

Dec. 24, 1926.

Rear Adm. Y. Stirling, jr., to Chief of Staff, U. S. Flt.
Capt. F. R. McCrary, to Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.
Lt. Comdr. J. M. Shoemaker, to command VF Sqd. 2, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.; F. D. Wagner, to command VF Sqd. 6, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.
Lt. E. H. Barkeley, to VO Sqd. 1, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt. (U. S. S. Colorado); F. R. Buse, to VF Sqd. 6, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.; G. F. Chapline, to VF Sqd. 2, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.; G. H. Hasselman, to VF Sqd. 6, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.; W. B. Hollingsworth, to VO Sqd. 2, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.; N. M. Kindell, to VF Sqd. 6, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.; T. B. Lee, to VF Sqd. 6, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.
Lt. J. C. Newman, to U. S. S. Antares; J. E. Osterlander, to VF Sqd. 6, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.; J. A. Rasmussen, to U. S. S. Chewink; H. E. Rice, jr., to continue treatment Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.; D. W. Tomlinson, to VF Sqd. 6, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.; F. W. Wend, to VF Sqd. 6, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.; B. H. Wyatt, to U. S. S. California.
Lt. (j.g.) W. L. Hoffheins, to U. S. S. O-3; H. F. MacComsey, to VF Sqd. 6, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.
(Continued on Page 446.)

Tex., attached for duty with 2nd Division, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Dec. 29.)
Capt. C. E. Giffin, Rockwell Field, Calif., to Army retiring board, hqrs., 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for examination. (Jan. 3.)
2nd Lt. F. E. Cothran (C. of E.) from detail in A. C., and from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., detailed at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty. (Jan. 4.)
1st Lt. R. C. Moffat, McCook Field, Ohio, to Washington, D. C., for further observation at Walter Reed Hosp. (Jan. 5.)

LEAVES.

One month, 15 days, to Maj. Gen. William Weigel, U. S. A., on arrival in U. S. (Dec. 29.)
One month, 20 days, to 1st Lt. D. W. Mayhue, A. C., Feb. 8. (Dec. 29.)
One month, 20 days, to 1st Lt. R. H. Finley, A. C., Dec. 31. (Dec. 29.)
Two months to Capt. I. J. Wharton, Q. M. C., Jan. 17. (Dec. 30.)
Two months to Capt. W. S. Zimmerman, F. A., Jan. 20. (Dec. 30.)
One month to Capt. H. M. Gwynn, Inf., on arrival in U. S. (Dec. 30.)
Two months to 2nd Lt. Lemuel Mathewson, Inf., on arrival in U. S. (Jan. 3.)
One month, 1 day, to Capt. S. S. MacLaughlin, Inf. (Tanks), Jan. 26. (Jan. 5.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation of 1st Lt. H. W. Winslow, C. A. C., accepted. (Jan. 4.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Offr. Henry Senft, Fort Benning, Ga., on his own application, retired from active service after more than 30 years' service. (Dec. 31.)
Warrant Offr. Edward Burmeister, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to home and await retirement. (Jan. 3.)
Warrant Offr. N. N. Pearson, on his own application, retired from active service after more than 30 years' service. (Jan. 4.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Staff Sgt. G. A. McCloskey, D. E. M. L., at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Dec. 30.)
Tech. Sgt. Frank Eckam, M. D., at Washington, D. C. (Jan. 3.)
1st Sgt. W. C. Neville, A. C., at Crissy Field, Calif. (Jan. 3.)
Mstr. Sgt. M. M. Davis, 14th Cav., at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (Jan. 4.)
Mstr. Sgt. F. E. Clark, 1st Engr., at Fort DuPont, Del. (Jan. 5.)

ORGANIZED RESERVES.

Col. F. G. Bauer, J. A. G. D., Res., to active duty Jan. 11, for 6 months, and detailed additional member W. D. Gen. Staff, for duty with Chf. of Staff, Washington. (Dec. 30.)
Capt. Arthur Lowe, Engr. Res., to active duty Jan. 10, at New York Engr. procurement dist., for training. (Dec. 31.)
Capt. J. R. Yates, Q. M. Res., to active duty Feb. 1, at Chicago Q. M. Intermediate Depot, for training. (Jan. 3.)
Capt. H. V. Metcalfe, Q. M. Res., to active duty Feb. 7, at Seattle Q. M. intermediate depot, Seattle, Wash., for training. (Jan. 5.)

LATE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

The following War Department Orders were received too late for classification: S. O. 4, W. D., JAN. 6, 1927.
General Staff.
Lt. Col. W. F. Morrison from treatment at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to rejoin station at Omaha, Neb.
Quartermaster Corps.
Capt. B. J. Finan assigned to duty as asst. q. m., Camp Devens, Mass., on completing foreign service, and on expiration
(Continued on Page 446.)

CORPS AREAS

2ND CORPS AREA.

Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y.
MAJ. GEN. JAMES H. McRAE.
Col. Berkeley Enochs, Chief of Staff.

Leaves—Two months, Jan. 10, to Capt. R. D. Willis, 18th Inf., with permission to leave U. S.

Orders to Organized Reserves.

Capt. W. E. Murray, Inf., assigned to Co. "D," 126th Ser. Bn.
Capt. J. H. Reilly, Q. M. Res., is assigned to Remount Troop No. 48.
1st Lt. P. Hart, Q. M. Res., is assigned to Motor Transport Command No. 444, KH Corps.

Capt. I. S. Randall, Q. M. Res., is assigned to Motor Transport Com. No. 518.

The following Reserve Officers are assigned as indicated below:

To Convalescent Camp, Hosp. Center No. 5 (New York, N. Y.): Maj. S. A. Dober, Med.; Capt. F. Rohr, Dent.; 1st Lt. L. S. Goodman, Dent.; E. B. Gretsche, Dent.; A. A. Klatzkin, Dent.; L. Kossin, Dent.
Convalescent Camp, Hosp. Center No. 4 (New York, N. Y.): Capt. H. J. Eichner, Dent.; Capt. B. Lipman, Dent.; 1st Lt. M. Appelbaum, Dent.; P. Back, Dent.; H. R. Berglund, Dent.; S. Birenback, Dent.
Convalescent Camp, Hosp. Center No. 6 (Brooklyn, N. Y.): Capt. C. H. Feingold, Dent.; N. Nathanson, Dent.; I. A. V. 724, Dent.; J. E. Westrich, Dent.

8TH CORPS AREA.

Headquarters, Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

MAJ. GEN. ERNEST HINDS.
Col. Robert McCleave, Chief of Staff.

Leaves—One month, 15 days, on arrival in U. S. from Philippine Dept., to 1st Lt. P. G. Burton, C. E., Ft. Wm. McKinley, Nizal, P. I. Two months, Jan. 26, to 1st Lt. J. B. Hesa, 20th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Orders to Organized Reserves.
Lt. Col. J. G. Flynn, Med., assigned to Gen. Hosp. No. 134, Houston, Tex., as C. O.

9TH CORPS AREA.

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, California.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. HINES.
Col. A. V. P. Anderson, Chief of Staff.

Leaves—One month, 26 days, Jan. 15, to 2nd Lt. R. M. Cannon, 75th F. A., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT.
Headquarters, Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES H. MARTIN.
Col. James A. Woodruff, Chief of Staff.

G. O. N. 37, Dec. 15, 1926.
Department Inspector.
Col. Charles E. Stodter (Cav.), is assigned to duty as Department Inspector, Panama Canal Department, vice Col. Jacob C. Johnson (C. A. C.), I. G. D.

U. S. M. C. ORDERS

Jan. 3, 1927.

Capt. W. R. Croka, to MB, NS, Olongapo, P. I.; J. P. Schwerin, to MD, U. S. S. Huron; 1st Lt. A. L. Johnson, to MB, Quantico, Va.

Jan. 5, 1927.

Capt. W. J. Green, to MB, NYd, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. A. Hart, to MD, U. S. S. Rochester.
1st Lt. L. A. Haslup, assigned to duty at MB, NYd, Mare Island, Calif.; W. J. Whaling, to Department of the Pacific.

U. S. M. C. PROMOTION STATUS.

January 5, 1927.

Last Commissioned. Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.
Col. D. C. Dougal. Col. P. M. Rixey, jr.
Lt. Col. L. S. Willis. Lt. Col. B. S. Berry.
Maj. G. A. Stowel. Maj. K. E. Rockey.
Capt. J. P. Brown. Capt. Donald Spicer.
1st Lt. J. B. Weaver. 1st Lt. Chas. C. Brown.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS.

January 5, 1926.

Rear Admiral J. R. P. Pringle, Capt. N. W. Post, Comdr. A. S. Dysart, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Carson, Lt. T. J. Ryan, jr., Lt. (j.g.) W. A. Graham.

Medical Corps.
Rear Adm. C. H. T. Lowndes, Capt. J. P. Haynes, Comdr. J. B. Helm, Lt. Comdr. E. L. McDermott, Lt. J. M. Brewster.

Dental Corps.
Comdr. C. Mack, Lt. Comdr. P. H. MacInnis, Lt. Raymond D. Reid.

Supply Corps.
Rear Adm. T. H. Hicks, Capt. R. H. Johnson, Comdr. H. C. Gwynne, Lt. Comdr. C. R. Murray, Lt. E. T. Stewart, jr., Lt. (j.g.) J. C. Molder.

Chaplain Corps.
Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. F. L. Albert, Lt. S. W. Salisbury, Lt. (j.g.) (Act. Chap.) C. D. Long.

Construction Corps.
Rear Adm. G. H. Rock, Capt. A. H. Van Keuren, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. W. C. Wade, Lt. R. R. Kelly.

Civil Engineer Corps.
Rear Adm. F. R. Harris, Capt. F. H. Cooke, Comdr. G. Church, Lt. Comdr. H. S. Bear, Lt. E. D. Miller.

Army Estimates Are Probed by Committee

(Continued from First Page.)

in any particular items of this year's budget. Mr. Davis replied that it was rather an embarrassing question but that he had considered it necessary to write two confidential letters to the Director of the Budget in regard to the cuts being made in the personnel of the Army.

Interested in Enlisted Strength.

Members of the committee indicated a keen interest in the matter of the reduction of the Army from 125,000, the questions starting with Congressman Hill of Maryland. Mr. Hill developed the fact that although Congress after long and careful deliberation had decided the Army enlisted strength should be 125,000, it had been maintained, due to lack of appropriations for several years, at 118,750, while during the past year it had been necessary to cut the strength to an average of 110,000. For the next fiscal year only a sufficient amount is called for in the estimates to maintain an average of 115,000.

Mr. Hill also brought out that with the Army at 118,750 men when the Air Corps Bill was passed, Congress had in mind the addition of a certain number of enlisted men to the Air Corps, the first year increment under the 5-year program calling for 1,248 additional, making it necessary for appropriations for the next year for a total of 119,998 enlisted men. Questioned as to the cost of maintaining an Army of 119,998 men instead of 115,000 as estimated for, Maj. Gen. Fox Conner who followed Mr. Davis stated it would be necessary to add the sum of \$2,242,752, distributed as follows:

Pay of the Army, \$1,221,711; Subsistence, \$663,477; Regular supplies, \$10,474; Clothing and Equipage, \$313,171; Ordnance stores and ammunition, \$13,951; Army Transportation, \$19,968.

Comparative Cuts Disclosed.

Considerable interest was aroused by this statement and the members of the committee questioned General Conner closely in this connection, asking if this reduction in size would not have a very serious effect on the efficiency of the Army. Mr. Speaks brought out the fact during his questioning that the reduction of approximately 1 per cent in the appropriation estimates caused a cut of 10 per cent in the combat forces of the Army.

In connection with the ration estimates General Conner stated the soldier of the United States Army is given the lowest ration allowance of any person rationed, the ration amounts to 35.74 cents, reduced from 36.12 cents which the department asked for. General Conner was very frank in his expression that the cut in the number of enlisted men was bad for the Army, and constituted a very dangerous practice.

Set Strength Needed.

Many members of the committee questioned the General in regard to the attitude of the department on the enactment of legislation that would provide a minimum number of enlisted men rather than a maximum number, after Mr. Wurzbach had brought out the fact that the contract of an officer virtually establishes the minimum number of officers while no such condition exists as regards the enlisted men, where there is a large turn-over each year.

General Conner stated frankly he felt the Army would be much better off with a minimum number specified, and a percentage above or below the figure allowed as a working margin. This would enable the department to know ahead what they could do, and prevent any condition arising similar to that of the present fiscal year, making it necessary to reduce the enlisted personnel below a figure considered essential and necessary not only by the department but by Congress.

General Conner stated that reduction in appropriations now meant a serious reduction in combat troops, that the Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery would be the branches most affected by any reduction and that it was true that the Army was in a deplorable condition due to skeletonized units at the present time and could ill afford further reductions.

Mr. Frothingham asked if it were not true that the United States had the smallest Army, in relation to its popula-

tion, of any other country in the world and if he could supply the committee with comparative figures of the populations and armies of the principal countries.

General Conner replied that he believed the United States had the smallest Army and submitted the following approximate figures:

Country	Population	Army Strength
United States	110,000,000	110,900
Belgium	7,640,000	82,772
France	39,402,000	668,503
Germany	62,539,098	100,000
Great Britain	45,062,032	155,800
		160,000
		200,000

*Allowed by Treaty.

†Exclusive of all Dominion and India.

‡British Army in India.

§Native Indian Army.

The General was then asked if he could supply the committee with a comparison of the costs of these various armies on a gold basis and also figures showing the strength of the armies of the principal nations in 1912 so as to give a comparison of the peace-time armies prior to the World War.

Davison Testifies.

At the hearing on Thursday Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, F. Trubee Davison, stated that the figures carried in the budget would substantially, "or nearly so," carry out the provisions of the five-year program in supplying funds for the first increment of the program.

This statement was made in spite of the fact that the figures show a cut of \$3,787,450 which will result in a shortage in 1928 of 65 bombardment planes and 20 attack planes, which comprise 56 per cent of the first increment of bombardment planes and 66 per cent of the first increment requirements of the attack planes.

Bomb Planes Experimental.

Mr. Davison explained that, as far as bombardment planes are concerned, the Air Corps is still in an experimental stage and that in the judgment of the Department it would be better to wait a year before expending money on a type of plane which might be rendered obsolete within a year or so.

In response to questioning the Assistant Secretary added that the 20 attack planes were indispensable if the provisions of the Five-Year program are to be carried out. This statement was corroborated by Major General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Corps.

General Patrick also stated that no nation has as yet decided what it wants in bombardment planes and that the United States is at present carrying out tests on several different types and will undoubtedly be in a position to order the plane of its choice on a quantity basis at the end of one year from now.

Replying to a direct question, General Patrick said that what the Department wanted was "contract authorization" for these bombardment planes so that they could proceed with purchasing the ships as soon as the type tests were satisfactorily completed. But that the Budget had informed them that they must buy now or come back to Congress when they were ready.

Explains Figures.

The purpose of this hearing was to determine exactly what has been done in carrying out the Five-Year Program and Secretary Davison was called upon to explain certain figures which he had previously submitted to Representative W. Frank James in a separate letter in accordance with a request made at an earlier hearing.

Mr. Davison explained that the figures showed a reduction of \$50,000 in the item carried in the original estimates for the procurement of "he"um; a reduction from the original estimates of \$140,810 in the item pay and expense of civilian employees, other than experimental and research, a reduction of \$924,444 in the item Improvement of stations, hangars, etc.; a reduction of \$6,699,700 in the item providing for the "Production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment," etc.; a reduction of \$7,500 in the item for normal operating expenses, ground equipment and runways; all these items which have been pared by the Director of the Budget in his arbitrary "limiting figures" total \$5,910,404 reduction from the original estimates as prepared by the War Department, of

Army Housing Fund of \$5,080,000 Favored

(Continued from Page 434.)

quarters. There are sufficient accommodations in permanent barracks at the post to house the 2,060 enlisted men comprising the garrison.

The amount asked for is very small when compared with the ultimate needs and many officers at this post are living in temporary quarters that are dilapidated and a great fire risk. A number of them are required to live in a common mess, and it has been frequently reported that officers' families are afraid to go to their meals leaving their children at home for fear of fire breaking out during their absence, in which case the children would be helpless. The Cavalry School is at this station.

March Field.

March Field, Calif. (Air Corps Station).—Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars for barracks and \$750,000 for officers' quarters. This will provide quarters for approximately 75 officers and barracks for approximately 688 enlisted men.

The construction at this post is made necessary by the training program for the Air Corps that results from the Act of July 2, 1926. The necessity for new construction at this post has been clearly explained before the committee by General Fechet.

Kelly Field.

Kelly Field, Tex. (Air Corps Station).—Four hundred and ninety thousand dollars for barracks for 600 enlisted men. The completed post will accommodate 1,150 enlisted men, 48 non-commissioned officers, and 20 officers.

The construction at this post is made necessary by the training program for the Air Corps that results from the Act of July 2, 1926. The necessity for new construction at this post has been clearly explained before the committee by General Fechet.

Brooks Field.

Brooks Field, Tex. (Air Corps Station).—Five hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars for barracks for 614 enlisted men. This will complete the barracks for the permanent garrison. The completed post contemplates quarters for 89 officers and 59 noncommissioned officers in addition to the barracks now authorized.

\$26,512,998 and will make it virtually impossible to carry out the program as laid down by the Congress of the United States.

General Conner on Friday was questioned at considerable length by members of the Committee regarding the original estimates and final estimates allowed in appropriation items for the R. O. T. C. and the C. M. T. C., also regarding the strength of the Army. At an executive meeting of the Committee after General Conner had concluded his statement, it was decided to request General Summerall to appear before the Committee on Jan. 8 to give his views regarding the proposed appropriation for an Army of 115,000.

Many Bills Introduced.

In line with the determination of the House Military Affairs Committee to take a more active interest in the legislative features oftentimes carried in the Army Appropriation bill, as well as to become better acquainted with the effect of appropriation on the policies of the department, a number of bills were introduced by various members of the committee during the present week.

These bills were drawn from among those items in the annual Army Appropriation bill for 1927 in which there are legislative provisions, although placed in the bill under the Holman rule as restrictions on appropriations.

Harmony Between Committees.

Inquiries at the Capitol evidenced the fact that there is the closest harmony between the military committee and the appropriations committee in this matter, and it has been learned that efforts made to include legislative items in the appropriation have been frowned upon and the sponsors advised to go to the Military Committee for legislative authority before the money was appropriated.

In consequence a bill has already been favorably reported from the Military

The construction at this post is made necessary by the training program for the Air Corps that results from the Act of July 2, 1926. The necessity for new construction at this post has been clearly explained before the committee by General Fechet.

Explains Air Field Plan.

In connection with the construction items for the Air Corps Fields General Fechet stated to the committee:

"In considering these estimates, it should be noted that there are no permanent quarters or barracks at either Brooks, Kelly or March Fields at the present time. All have the old worn-out temporary war-time shelter which has been patched here and there to last ten instead of two years. In fact, in the United States today out of a total of approximately 764 officers and 8,400 enlisted men in the Air Corps, permanent quarters and barracks at flying fields are only sufficient to accommodate 116 officers and 385 enlisted men, respectively.

"It is contemplated that both March and Brooks Fields will be ready to start functioning at maximum capacity as Primary Training Installations on September 15, 1927. Permanent construction required to house each Primary Flying School amounts to the following: Quarters for 82 officers, and 20 student officers, 110 noncommissioned officers, and barracks for 734 enlisted men, including 165 flying cadets.

"In the case of March Field, however, it is not planned to construct more permanent buildings than will be required by the bombardment group which is to be ultimately stationed thereat. Temporary shelter or even tentage to accommodate the difference will suffice during the period it is occupied by the Primary School. Furthermore, although it is inevitable that a greater number of student officers will be attending the Flying School courses during the expansion program than will be the stabilized status thereafter, such officers will be given temporary shelter, or placed on a commutation status and not provided with permanent quarters.

"The Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field should be ready to function at increased capacity on September 15, 1927, and at maximum capacity on March 15, 1928."

Committee, the appropriation item for which is carried in the estimates for the 1928 Army Appropriation Bill. This is a bill for the purchase of additional land at Marfa, Tex., where the War Department is renting acres, upon which several hundred thousand dollars in buildings has been expended. The department is authorized to purchase the land for not to exceed \$27,000. As the bill has already passed the Senate, it is felt it will become a law at this session.

Among the bills introduced by various members of the House Committee on Military Affairs in order that that committee may consider the question of whether the legislation is for the best interests of the Army, and upon which it is likely hearings will be held at the first opportunity are the following:

Mr. James introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of horses for the military establishment.

Mr. McSwain introduced a bill regulating the mileage and other traveling allowances of Reserve Officers, providing that mileage allowance to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps when called into active service for training for 15 days or less shall not exceed 4 cents per mile.

Bill on Reserve Officers' Duty.

Mr. Glynn introduced a bill to fix the term of active duty for members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, providing that no member of the Officers' Reserve Corps be placed on active duty longer than 15 days, except those detailed for duty with the War Department General Staff or detailed for courses of instruction at service schools of the Army.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Frothingham to regulate exhibition flights by Army personnel.

Mr. Vinson introduced a bill to provide for the payment of claims not exceeding \$500 by the Secretary of War, also a bill to encourage breeding of riding horses for Army purposes.

Navy Appropriations Increased in House

(Continued from First Page.)

Burton L. French, in charge of the bill, voiced a protest against the overriding of the White House opposition.

Through it all was a note of protest against "budget encroachment" on congressional prerogatives and there are rumors that action is to be taken by Congress to make certain changes in the budget system that will give the committees more direct supervision over the estimates submitted by the Army, Navy, and Shipping Board.

Tells of Fleet's Condition.

Declaring that he would not shirk his individual responsibility, as a member of Congress, charged by the Constitution with the responsibility for framing measures of national defense, "at the behest of any man," Rep. Begg painted a vivid picture of the helplessness of the fleet without dirigibles. Asked whether he could give assurance that the President would go ahead with construction of the dirigible if the appropriation were made, he said:

"I cannot say; I do not see how we could compel the President to spend the money without impeaching him. I would not care to go to such an extremity in a matter of this kind."

Mr. Britten contended that the President's official objection to work on the dirigible and three cruisers was unimportant. It was imperative, he believed, that building should go forward and Congress should express itself accordingly.

"The President would have us hold up dirigible construction pending completion of a 300,000-cubic-foot metalclad lighter-than-air ship now building at Detroit," he said. "Why should we wait? We are here proposing to build a 6,000,000-cubic-foot dirigible. Compared to it, the craft now going up at Detroit is nothing more than a 'tin Lizzie.'"

Against Waiting.

"Why should we wait on experiments in England, as suggested? What do we care what England is doing? Let's be doing something on our own account in this important field of national defense. Failure to act now may postpone building, as we propose, at least five years."

"Let us not live in a fool's paradise and trust in God. Appropriations asked today for rigid airships and cruisers are but a drop in the bucket compared to our great wealth. No one can consistently plead for economy at a time when we are reducing the national debt at the rate of a thousand million a year, in addition to amassing surpluses of hundreds of millions."

Insists on Air Defense.

In presenting his amendment Mr. Begg pointed out that the Sixty-ninth Congress, by an overwhelming vote, authorized two rigid dirigibles to cost \$8,000,000.

"I ask you men, before you vote down this amendment, to show me a nation, big or little, that has abandoned its lighter-than-air defense," he said.

Mr. Begg deplored the suggestion that the American Government should halt work on dirigible construction pending conclusion of tests by Great Britain.

Mr. Begg quoted the President as saying it was the duty of the Government to provide a dirigible to take the place of the Shenandoah.

Representative French argued that the House should stand by the President's policy for delay in rigid dirigible construction. He said he did not think delay would prejudice American interests. He declared that at times questions of policy prompted the President to take a course that appeared to be in defiance of the mandates of Congress, and in this instance good reasons had been given why there should be no appropriations at this time for the dirigibles authorized by law.

Mr. French dissented from a statement made by Chairman Butler that unless appropriations were made for one dirigible now, building of this kind might be indefinitely delayed.

"I'm only for dirigibles," said Mr. French, "when I think I can get one hundred cents on the dollar of Uncle Sam's money."

An amendment to Mr. Begg's amendment was then offered by Representative Oliver of Alabama, "in the interests of economy," limiting the cost of the dirigible to \$4,500,000. This was agreed to on a viva voce vote.

Comparative Navy Estimates

The House Appropriations Committee submitted the following comparative figures in its report on the Navy bill. The last column gives the Committee's recommendations:

	Appropriated, 1927*	Estimated, 1928	Proposed, 1928
Direct appropriations:			
Navy Department	\$4,289,570	\$4,184,800	\$4,289,830
Naval service	315,628,005	310,518,850	310,262,850
Total	\$319,917,575	\$314,703,650	\$314,552,680
Indirect appropriations, naval service.	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Contract authorizations, naval service	9,082,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Reappropriation, naval service.....	75,000	12,000	842,000
Grand total	\$334,074,575	\$323,715,650	\$324,394,680
*Including deficiency and supplemental appropriations.			
†Exclusive of \$1,115,000, more in the nature of a bookkeeping transaction.			
In direct appropriations the Budget estimates fall short of the current appropriations to the extent of \$5,213,925. The major changes by appropriation titles follow:			
	Increase	Decrease	
Transportation and recruiting.....		\$164,000	
Engineering		350,000	
Construction and repair of vessels.....		350,000	
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	\$825,000		
Purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder.....	228,000		
Pay of the Navy.....	4,436,500		
Provisions, Navy.....	223,000		
Fuel and transportation.....		1,950,000	
Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	1,937,200		
Aviation	724,712		
Marine Corps (net)		151,000	
Increase of the Navy.....		5,025,000	
Alterations to naval vessels.....		5,290,000	
Miscellaneous (net)		308,337	
Total	\$8,374,412	\$13,588,337	
		8,374,412	
Net reduction			\$5,213,925

ble to \$4,500,000. This was agreed to on a viva voce vote.

Deny Scarcity of Helium.

Suggestions in debate that it would be futile to build dirigibles because helium was scarce brought denials from Representative McClintic of Alabama, a member of the Naval Committee, Oliver and others.

"Is there any doubt about our being able to acquire helium whenever we want it?" asked Chairman Butler.

"Absolutely none whatever," said Mr. Oliver. "We have an unlimited amount."

Taber Staris a Dispute.

Representative Taber of New York, Republican, attacked the Begg amendment and charged that its advocates failed to show the cost of dirigibles.

"There is not helium enough above ground to more than permit the Los Angeles to fly," Mr. Taber declared.

"Oh, but we tried to get this helium above ground last year," Representative Frothingham of Massachusetts, interjected, "but the Appropriations Committee would not give it."

"That is not the case," Mr. Taber replied. "The present production of helium is less than 400,000 cubic feet per month. The Los Angeles alone requires 6,000,000 cubic feet per year. The main objection is that none of you seems to have considered the cost involved."

"What of it, if it's necessary?" Representative Wainwright of New York, interposed.

"This amendment is unjustified and not even its proponents can tell me what we're going to fly this dirigible with when we get it, and what we're going to do with it. It is a complete waste of money," said Mr. Taber.

House leaders expected a vote on the three-cruiser amendment and the bill as a whole at the time this paper went to press.

Fight Started Jan. 3.

Following the holiday lull, the fight in Congress for an adequate Navy broke out afresh immediately after the reconvening on Jan. 3. Starting with the speech in the Senate by Senator Hiram Johnson, developments came thick and fast.

As forecast in the Army and Navy Journal last week, the Naval Appropriation Bill for 1928 was reported out by the Appropriations Committee, carrying a total of \$314,552,680, which is five and a quarter millions below the current appropriations and more than \$150,000 below the estimates submitted by the budget.

Four outstanding features marked the committee's report. First, the failure to

provide funds for the three cruisers, authorization for which expires on July 1 next. Second, failure to provide for the construction of the two dirigibles authorized by the last Congress. Both are opposed by the President. Third, the refusal of the committee to stand for the budget reduction of 1,200 men in the Marine Corps enlisted strength, and fourth, cuts in fuel appropriations that will materially reduce the steaming activities of the fleet.

President Held Responsible.

Responsibility for the failure of the bill to provide funds for construction of the three cruisers was placed on the President.

"With respect to new vessels the committee is ready to proceed in providing the requisite funds whenever the President shall so recommend," the committee report said.

"With the President definitely counseling delay in commencing the construction of the three cruisers which have heretofore been authorized, because of negotiations looking to further limitations of armaments, the committee thinks it is not wise to recommend a course in conflict with that program."

Other Funds Added.

To the total of \$314,552,680 for the Navy in the fiscal year which begins July 1 is added \$4,000,000 of indirect appropriations, \$5,000,000 for contract authorizations and \$842,000 of reappropriations, making a grand total of \$324,394,680. The appropriations proposed are about \$1,000,000 in excess of the estimates. Those for the current fiscal year ran up to \$334,074,575.

For the increase of the Navy, which embraces construction work, the bill authorizes \$23,250,000, which is \$5,290,000 less than allowed for the purpose this year. This appropriation is subdivided for expenditure on submarines and light cruisers, but no provision is made for the six river gunboats authorized for use in Chinese waters.

Delay Aircraft Carriers.

It is suggested in the report on the bill that the two aircraft carriers—the Saratoga and the Lexington—may not be completed by May 1 and June 1, as was originally expected. The committee also believes that the limit of costs on these vessels will have to be increased. The present limit is \$44,200,000 for each vessel.

The bill cuts the appropriation for cruising from \$13,950,000 to \$12,000,000, a reduction of about 8 per cent in the steaming radius of the fleet.

Chairman French's report emphasizes that the Navy personnel is to be main-

tained at \$82,500 men, despite the original recommendation of the budget director that it be reduced, and that provision is made for 18,800 men for the Marine Corps, 1,200 beyond the number provided for by the budget.

For modernization of battleships the amount allowed is \$2,210,000, a reduction of \$5,290,000, as compared with the current appropriation for the purpose.

Increase Repair Funds.

The committee has been responsible for larger appropriations for repairs and alterations to ships of all types, and is proposing a larger appropriation by \$250,000 than recommended in the budget for bettering the engineering condition of the fleet.

The committee report says that the House can well be satisfied with the situation generally, and may depend that under this bill there should be an increase in the efficiency of the personnel, an increase in the reliability and accuracy of present materials, and that means will be available for developing new and better material.

President Opposes Construction.

Open dissatisfaction over the failure to make provision for the three cruisers particularly and failure of the measure to make provision for "An adequate Navy" was expressed, not only by members of the House and Senate Naval Affairs Committee, but by members of Congress of both parties. This "revolt" reached such a stage that Representative Tilson, majority leader, on Jan. 4 announced that he was considering the advisability of offering an amendment providing the money to start construction of the cruisers. On the following morning the President sent to Chairman French of the subcommittee on naval appropriations a brief letter, reiterating his views expressed in the budget message and his opposition to an appropriation for cruisers at this session.

Letter of the President.

The full text of the President's letter follows:

"My dear Mr. French: This is to assure you that when I send a budget to the Congress it represents my best judgment, and that I feel it my duty to defend it and support it, which I do at all times, unless I send up a supplemental estimate. This is sent to you because of certain reports which have come to me relative to further appropriations for the building of cruisers. The fact that I have expressed to certain members of the House Naval Committee my willingness to approve an authorization for more cruisers, if the Congress wished to provide for them in accordance with the recommendations in my general messages, has apparently resulted in the confused conclusion that I had changed my attitude on my budget message in relation to building more than five cruisers, which we are now building during the present year."

Following publication of this letter came a stormy and colorful debate in the House.

It brought forward the critics of the administration's naval policy and indicated that there is a deep undercurrent of sentiment favorable to larger naval appropriations.

Chairman Butler of the House Naval Committee heatedly denied Mr. French's contention.

Johnson Starts Senate Fight

SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON, of California, fired the opening gun of the Senate Naval fight for an adequate Navy in a lengthy speech in which he demanded "the Naval equality we fondly imagined we were guaranteed by the disarmament conference." In the course of his speech, the Senator quoted numerous newspaper clippings from foreign lands which indicated that the nations concerned were not particularly friendly toward the United States; traced the need and development of our sea power, and pointed out the discrepancy in Navy strength between Great Britain, Japan and the United States. Senator Hale briefly replied to Senator Johnson challenging his statement that the Secretary of the Navy was not in favor of maintaining the 5-5-3 ratio

Navy Orders.

(Continued from Page 443.)

craft Sqds., Battle Flt.; A. B. Sodergren, to temp. duty Naval Operations; A. P. Storrs, to VF Sqd. 6, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Fleet.

Ens. S. E. Bush, authorized report U. S. S. Reid; J. K. Hyatt, to U. S. S. Bainbridge; F. Mackle, jr., to U. S. S. Idaho; W. V. R. Vieweg, to VT Sqd. 2, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Fleet.

Lt. W. F. Kennedy (MC), to 1st Brigade U. S. Marines, Port au Prince, Haiti; Lt. (j.g.) A. H. Faber (MC), to treatment, Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.; Lt. R. W. Byrns, (SC), to U. S. S. Nevada; Lt. R. L. Whittington (SC), to Rec. Ship, San Francisco. Bosn. H. S. Bogan, to continue duty U. S. S. Seal; Rad. El. C. G. Alexander, to VJ Sqd. 1, Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.; Ch. Mach. A. A. Hooper, to U. S. S. Utah; Ch. Carp. J. J. Maune, to temp. duty Rec. Ship, Boston, Mass.; Lt. Comdr. W. J. Malone (CC), to duty Insp. of Hull Mat'l, Munhall, Pa.; Ch. Bosn. W. Bachman, to duty U. S. S. Dobbin.

The following dispatch orders were received from Cine Asiatic, dated Dec. 25, 1926: Lt. Comdr. G. Risley, to U. S. S. Palos; A. G. Robinson, from command U. S. S. Monocacy to United States.

Dec. 27, 1926.

Lt. C. S. East, to wait orders at Denver, Colo.; Ens. W. W. Agnew, jr., authorized to wait orders at Denver, Colo.

Dec. 28, 1926.

Lts. D. Harrison, to temp. duty U. S. S. Chewink; D. F. Mulvihill, to Insp. of Ord. in Charge, Nav. Torp. Sta., Alexandria, Va.; Ens. E. N. W. Hunter, to U. S. S. S-1, ors. Nov. 23, 1926, to U. S. S. S-3 revoked; Lt. Comdr. G. C. Rhoades (MC), to Nav. Med. School, Washington, D. C., for temp. duty; Ens. T. Gore, jr., to resignation accepted Jan. 31, 1927.

Dec. 29, 1926.

Lt. D. McWhorter, jr., to U. S. S. Detroit; Lts. (j.g.) W. F. Hurt, to U. S. S. Texas; G. M. Neely, to temp. duty Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. R. W. Hutchinson (MC), to U. S. S. Detroit; L. W. McGrath (MC), to U. S. S. Trenton; Lts. E. H. Sparkman, jr. (MC), to U. S. S. Mersey; V. L. Marsh (SC), to U. S. S. Chaumont; D. W. Robinson (SC), to 11th Nav. Dist., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Gun. E. Richter, to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; Mach. A. Loring, to U. S. S. Marblehead; Ch. Rad. El. J. P. Richardson, to U. S. S. Arizona; Ch. Pay Clk. G. B. Seaborn, to c. f. o. U. S. S. Lexington

Dec. 30, 1926.

Lt. Comdr. R. G. Coman, to command U. S. S. Reno; J. H. Falge, to U. S. S. Colorado; P. F. Foster, to Navy Yard, N. Y.; J. E. Maher, to U. S. S. Trenton; Lt. J. S. Warner, to U. S. S. Argonne.

Ens. W. S. Damer, to U. S. S. John D. Edwards; A. R. Linholm, to resignation accepted Jan. 31, 1927; P. M. Lion, to U. S. S. Hatfield; Lt. Comdr. S. R. Mills (MC), to U. S. S. Concord; Lts. J. A. Cloyd (MC), to resignation accepted Dec. 31, 1926; J. P. Jackson (SC), to Rec. Bks., Hampton Rds., Va.; Ch. Bosn. B. B. Johnson, to U. S. S. Wandank; Mach. W. R. Jones, to resignation accepted Jan. 15, 1927; E. O. Kessler, to U. S. S. Dobbin.

Ch. Gun. C. H. Foster, to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.; Gun. J. C. Doyle, to U. S. S. Arizona; Rad. El. R. W. Justice, to Nav. Rad. Sta., Chollas Heights, San Diego, Calif.

Dec. 31, 1926.

Comdr. E. H. Connor, to command U. S. S. Hazelwood; E. J. Foy, to command U. S. S. Selfridge; J. W. Lewis, to continue duty command U. S. S. Robert Smith; J. C. Van de Carr, to Insp. of Ord. in Chg., Nav. Ammun. Depot, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. C. E. Battle, jr., to Naval Academy; H. B. Berry, to U. S. S. Pennsylvania.

Lt. F. Heins, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. E. P. Hinrichs, to aide and flag sec'y on staff, Light Cruiser Div. 3, Setg. Flt.; Lts. P. F. Lee, to U. S. S. McDermut; R. S. Riggs, to temp. duty U. S. S. Raleigh; A. V. R. Watson, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lts. (j.g.) L. F. Connolly, to temp. duty U. S. S. Chewink; M. W. Pemberton, to U. S. S. Sloat; J. P. Whitney, to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Ens. T. H. Tonseth, to U. S. S. Arizona.

Comdr. G. C. Thomas (MC), to Pharm. Mater. School, Norfolk, Va.; T. B. Richey (CC), to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.; Lt. Comdr. R. S. Hitchcock (CC), to Navy Yard, Hampton Rds., Va.; Lts. J. W. Costello (CC), to Office of Nav. Insp. of Hull Material, Munhall, Pa.; N. W. Gokey (CC), to Office of

U. S. FLEET DIRECTORY

CORRECTED TO JAN. 6, 1927.

Adm. Charles F. Hughes, Commander in Chief, U. S. S. Seattle (flagship), New York to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Address mail as follows: Vessels of Battleship Divisions and Train Squadron 2 "Care of Postmaster, San Pedro, Calif.;" vessels of Destroyer Squadrons, Air Squadron and Submarine Divisions "Care of Postmaster, San Diego, Calif.;" Vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York City.

BATTLE FLEET.

Adm. R. H. Jackson, Commander in Chief (flagship) California, San Pedro, Calif.

Battleship Divisions.

Vice Adm. L. R. de Steiguer, Commander. Division Three—Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, San Pedro, Arizona, San Pedro, Calif.

Division Four—Mississippi, Navy Yard, Bremerton; New Mexico, San Pedro, Calif.; Idaho, San Pedro to Bremerton.

Division Five—Colorado, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, San Pedro, Calif.

Destroyer Squadron.

Rear Adm. Luke McNamee, Commandant. Melville, Rigel, San Diego; McDermut, Altoir, Mare Island, Calif.; Omaha, at San Diego.

Squadron Eleven—Decatur (leader), San Diego, Calif.

Division: Thirty—Doyen, Mare Island Meyer, San Diego, Calif.; Henshaw, Sinclair, San Diego, Calif.; McCawley, San Diego, Calif.; Moody, Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-one—Farragut, William Jones, Zeilin, Percival, San Diego; J. F. Jones, San Diego; Somers, Bremerton.

Division Thirty-two—Stoddert, Reno, Kennedy, Thompson, Paul Hamilton, San Diego, Calif.; Farquhar, San Diego.

Squadron Twelve—Litchfield (leader), at Mare Island, Calif.

Division Thirty-four—Sloat, Shirk, Mare Island; Kidder at San Diego; Yarrowburgh, Wood, La Vallette, San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-five—Chase, Robert Smith, Marcus, at San Diego, Calif.; Mervine, San Diego, Calif.; Mullany, Selfridge, San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-six—Farenholt, Macdonough, Corry, Sumner, Hull, San Diego, Calif.; Melvin, Mare Island, to San Pedro.

Aircraft Squadrons.

Capt. J. M. Reeves, Commander. Langley, San Diego; Arrostook, San Pedro; Gannet, San Diego, Calif.

Submarine Divisions.

R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-8, R-9, R-10, R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-15, R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20, at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Holland (tender), S-28, S-26, S-24, S-25, San Diego, Calif.; S-27, S-29, Mare Island. S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17, at Mare Island, Calif.; S-4, S-6, S-9, San Diego, Calif.; S-7, S-8, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

BASE FORCE.

Rear Adm. W. W. Phelps, Commander. Procyon (F), San Pedro, Calif.

Mine Squadron 2—Burns, Ludlow, Whippoorwill, Tanager, Hilo, T. H.

Train Squadron 1—Antares, Vestal, Mercy, Hampton Roads, Va.; Bridge, New York Navy Yard; Brazos, Navy Yard, Boston, to Key West, Fla.

Train Squadron 2—Relief, San Pedro; Kanawha, San Diego; Arctic, San Diego, Calif.; Neches, San Diego, Calif.; Medusa, San Pedro; Cuyama, Coco Solo, C. Z.

FORCES IN ATLANTIC.

SCOUTING FLEET.

Vice Adm. A. H. Robertson, Commander.

Battleship Division.

Arkansas, Navy Yard, Philadelphia; Wyoming, at Hampton Roads, Va.; Utah, at Boston, Mass.; New York, at Norfolk, Va.; Florida, Texas, Hampton Roads, Va.

Light Cruiser Division.

Division Two—Richmond, New York Navy Yard; Marblehead, Trenton, Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Three—Detroit, Boston, Mass.; Milwaukee, New York Navy Yard; Raleigh, Cincinnati, Hampton Roads, Va.

Destroyer Squadron.

Rear Adm. N. E. Irwin, Commander. Concord (flagship), Hampton Roads, Va.; Putnam, Hampton Roads, Va.

Squadron Nine—Dallas (leader), Whitney, Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Twenty-six—Worden, Converse, Dale, Billingsley, Flusser, at Yorktown, Va.; Reid, at Philadelphia.

Division Twenty-seven—Osborne, to Guantanamo, Cuba; Coghlan, Preston, Norfolk, Va.; Bruce, Lamson, Chas. Ausburne, Yorktown, Va.

Supt. Constr., Wm. Cramp & Sons, Co., Phila., Pa.; L. T. Haugen (CC), to Bu. C. & R.

Ch. Gun. E. C. Jepson, to duty with Nav. Insp. of Ord., Sperry Gyroscope Co., and Ford Instrument Co., New York, N. Y.; Ch. Bosn. J. Sperl, to U. S. S. Whitney; Ch. Carp. J. J. Maune, to Nav. Hosp., New York.

Jan. 4, 1927.

Lt. Comdr. H. B. Crow, to resignation accepted Dec. 31, 1926; R. E. Paunack, to U. S. S. Langley; Lts. K. McGinnis, to command V. J. Sqd. 2, Aircraft Sqds., Setg. Flt.; R. S. Riggs, to aide and flag lieut. on staff, Light Cruiser Div. 3, Setg. Flt.; A. P. Snody, to V. O. Sqd. 6, Aircraft Sqds., Setg. Flt. (U. S. S. Arkansas); A. J. Wheaton, to U. S. S. Bushnell.

Lt. (j.g.) W. J. Suits, to temp. duty U. S. S. Chewink; Ens. C. E. Carroll, to U. S. S. Meyer; A. J. Freels, to treatment Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.; V. F.

Division Thirty-eight—Borie, John D. Edwards, Barker, Smith-Thompson, Norfolk to Guantanamo, Cuba; Whipple, Tracy, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Squadron Fourteen—Hopkins (leader), New York, N. Y.; Dobbin, Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Forty—Kane, Hatfield, Lawrence, Gilmer, New York Navy Yard; Brooks, Ceiba, Honduras; Humphreys, New York, N. Y.

Division Forty-one—McFarland, Childs, Sturtevant, Yorktown, Va.; King, at Boston, Mass.; Overton, J. K. Paulding, Boston, Mass.

Division Forty-two—Barry, Pearl Lagoon, Nicaragua; Bainbridge, Reuben James, Williamson, Sands, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.; Goff, Yorktown, Va.

Aircraft Squadrons.

Capt. J. J. Raby, Commander. Wright, Teal, Hampton Roads, Va.; Sandpiper, Hampton Roads, Va.

CONTROL FORCE.

Rear Adm. H. H. Christy. U. S. S. Camden (F), to Dry Tortugas, Fla.

Mine Squadron 1—Shawmut, to Dry Tortugas, Fla.; Lark, Mahan, Mallard, Maury, Boston, Mass.

Submarine Division—O-3, O-2, S-3, New London, Conn.; T-3, Philadelphia, Pa.; S-49, S-50, New London, Conn.; O-1, S-1, Portsmouth, N. H.

Bushnell (tender), S-13, S-11, S-10, S-12, to Dry Tortugas, Fla.

S-18, S-19, S-20, S-23, S-21, S-22, New London, to Dry Tortugas, Fla.

O-4, O-6, O-7, O-8, O-9, O-10, Coco Solo, C. Z.

S-42, S-43, S-44, S-45, S-46, S-47, Balboa, C. Z.; Argonne, V-3, to Guantanamo; V-2, V-1, to Balboa.

U. S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Adm. C. S. Williams, Commander in Chief. Flagship, Huron.

Pittsburgh (flagship), Manila, P. I. Send mail to Asiatic Station via Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

Asheville, Shanghai, China; Elcano, Ichang, General Alava, Manila, P. I.; Isabel, Hankow, China; Huron, Manila, to Guam; Monocacy, at Ansin, China; Palos, Hankow; Pecos, Olongapo; Penguin, Kinkiang, China; Pigeon, Hankow; Sacramento, Shanghai, China; Villalobos at Hankow, China; Helena, Hongkong, China; Pampana, Canton, China.

Destroyer Squadron.

Paul Jones (flagship), Manila, P. I.; Black Hawk (leader), Cavite, P. I.

Division Thirty-nine—Bulmer, Edsall, McLeish, McCormick, Simpson, Parrott, Manila to Shanghai, China.

Division Forty-three—John D. Ford, Wuhu, China; Pillsbury, Nanking, China; Stewart, Manila, P. I.; Pope, Hankow; Peary, Shanghai, China; Truxton, Hankow, China.

Division Forty-five—Hulbert, Pruitt, Wm. B. Preston, Manila, P. I.; Nos, Sicard, Manila; Preble, Manila, P. I.

Submarine Division.

Beaver (tender), S-31, S-35, S-30, S-36, S-37, S-34, Canopus (tender), S-38, S-39, S-40, S-41, Manila, P. I.; S-33, Manila, P. I.

Mine Detachment.

Rizal, Shanghai, China; Bittern, Cavite, P. I.; Finch, Cavite, P. I.; Hart, Shanghai, China.

Air Force.

Jason, Manila; Avocet, Cavite, P. I.; Heron, Cavite, P. I.

NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE.

Vice Adm. Guy H. Burrage, Commander. Memphis (flagship), Villefranche, France; Scorpion, Venice, Italy; Case, Isherwood, Villefranche, France; Lardner, Sharkey, Genoa, Italy; Breck, Toucy, Marseilles, France.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Julian L. Latimer, Commander. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Rochester (flagship), Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua; Galveston, Corinto, Nicaragua; Denver, Bluefields, Nic.; Tulsa, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; Cleveland, Rio Grande, Nicaragua.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chaumont, Shanghai to Honolulu; Hannibal, Gulf of Bataviano, Cuba; Nokomis, Key West, Fla.; Henderson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mayflower, Washington, D. C.; Niagara, Navy Yard, Philadelphia; Patoka, Hampton Roads, Va., to Key West, Fla.

Gordinier, to U. S. S. Melville; J. A. McNally, to U. S. S. Lawrence.

Lt. H. C. Wickham (DC), to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.; Lts. (j.g.) E. B. Hoag (DC), to temp. duty Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.; C. T. Logan (DC), to temp. duty Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.; A. F. Miller (DC), to temp. duty Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.; J. L. Purcell (DC), to temp. duty Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.; H. P. Riebe (DC), to temp. duty Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.; Lt. W. T. Ross (SC), to Asiatic Station; Lt. (j.g.) R. B. Drinan (CHC), authorized resume duty with Aircraft Sqds., Battle Flt.

Ch. Bosns. W. W. Dyer, to U. S. S. Lark; J. Evans, to U. S. S. Bushnell; Bosn. W. L. Hickey, to U. S. S. Wright; Ch. Gun. J. J. Cox, to U. S. S. Utah; Ch. Carps. E. B. Berkstresser, to U. S. S. Maryland; W. G. McIntyre, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.; Pay Clk. C. O. Hamrick, to treatment nearest U. S. Nav. Hospital.

Army Orders.

(Continued from Page 443.)

of leave at Framingham, Mass., to Camp Devens for duty accordingly.

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. R. D. Burdick assigned to duty with 345th Engineer General Service Regiment, instead of with 545th Engr. Gen. Serv. Regt.

Ordnance Department.

1st Lt. H. C. Barnes, jr. (C. A. C.), from detail in Ord. Dept., detailed in A. C., Mar. 13, and on completing foreign service from Panama Canal Dept., to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training A. C. Primary Flying School, Mar. 13.

Infantry.

2nd Lt. J. W. Homewood, Inf., detailed in A. C., Mar. 13, and from Vancouver Brks., Wash., to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training A. C. Primary Flying School, Mar. 13.

Resignations.

Resignation.

Resignation of 2nd Lt. Woodson Lewis, jr., Inf., accepted Jan. 13.

Retirement of Enlisted Men.

Mstr. Sgt. O. J. Schmulze, the Inf. School Detachment, at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS.

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since Dec. 31, 1926.

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Alvin K. Baskette, Q. M. C., No. 17, Page 147, July A. L. and D.

Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Samuel B. McIntyre, F. D., No. 19.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel—Milosh R. Hilgard, Q. M. C.

Last promotion to grade of Lieutenant Colonel—George A. Lynch, Inf., No. 505, A. L. & D.

Last nomination to grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Charles H. Paterson, C. A. C.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Major—Lewis Turtle, C. A. C.

Last promotion to grade of Major—William E. Shipp, Cav., No. 2336, Page 155.

Last nomination to grade of Major—Fay B. Prickett, F. A.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Captain—Calvin DeWitt, jr., Cavalry.

Last promotion to grade of Captain—Elmer H. Almquist, F. A., No. 5547, Page 166.

Last nomination to grade of Captain—Rossiter H. Garity, Cavalry.

Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Salvador F. Reyes, P. S.

Senior First Lieutenant if vacancy were filled—Frank C. Jedlicka, F. A.

Last promotion to grade of First Lieutenant—Walden S. Lewis, Inf., No. 8512, Page 177.

Last nomination to grade of First Lieutenant—Victor Z. Gomez, P. S.

Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Clayton H. Studebaker, F. A.

Senior Second Lieutenant if vacancy were filled—Albert J. Wick, C. A. C.

Vacancies in grade of Second Lieutenant—142.



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U. S. COAST GUARD.

RUM ROW PHOTO FAKE.

REAR Admiral Frederick C. Billard, Commandant of the Coast Guard, stated that during and preceding this holiday season there had been a complete absence of any rum row off the Atlantic coast. There have been practically no liquor-laden vessels hovering anywhere near the North Atlantic coast, although occasionally a liquor ship has been located a long distance at sea. This statement is based upon thorough and extensive scouting operations by Coast Guard destroyers, cutters and patrol boats.

"My attention has been called," said Admiral Billard, "to a picture that has appeared widely in the press that purports to show a liquor-laden vessel on rum row discharging liquor into a small craft alongside. The effect of the publication of this picture is to discredit the official statement of the Coast Guard that rum row has been effectually scattered and broken up."

"This picture is an absolute fake, pure and simple. It was staged right in New York Bay, that is, in Raritan Bay. We have an affidavit by an observer on another vessel anchored nearby, describing the whole performance when a load of empty boxes was piled up on the four-masted schooner "Richard T. Green," anchored in the harbor, and photographs taken showing the passing of these empty cases over the side and into a small motorboat. Anyone at all familiar with the sea can tell at a glance that the picture was faked, that it was taken in a quiet, peaceful harbor. Near this fake rum ship may be seen the hull of another vessel lying peacefully at anchor. As a matter of fact the Coast Guard in New York knows the two vessels well, because, in carrying out the anchorage regulations, it has had occasion to move them out of the channel several times."

"The Coast Guard is charged with the prevention of smuggling from the sea. Knowing, as I do, of the splendid work that the men of the Service have done, amid danger, hardship and great discomfort, in scattering rum row, it seems to me most regrettable that a reputable news photograph service and reputable papers to whom the picture was sold should have been thus previously imposed upon."

COAST GUARD ORDERS

Asst. Secretary of the Treasury—Lt. Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, U. S. A.
Commandant—Rear Adm. F. C. Billard.
Aide to Commandant—Lt. Comdr. S. S. Yeandle.

Base 1, Atlantic City; (T.) L. Moore assigned Cape Lookout Station, N. C. Gunner J. Marie assigned officer in charge, Harriet Lane.

District Comdr. C. A. Lippincott assigned Thirteenth District.

District Comdr. John Kelly assigned Twelfth District.

District Comdr. G. B. Lofberg assigned Headquarters, effective Feb. 15, 1927.

District Comdr. C. J. Sullivan assigned Fourth District, effective April 1, 1927.

District Comdr. S. R. Sands assigned First District, effective April 1, 1927.

Lt. (j.g.) (T.) J. J. Buskin assigned Tampa.

Ens. (T) C. C. Plummer assigned Tuscarora.

Bosns. C. J. Clayton assigned temporary duty on Mackinac; (T) Kenneth Sharp assigned Section Base 17, San Pedro, Calif.

Machinists (T) C. C. Jones assigned Unalga, J. Van Heuven assigned Tamaroa, (T) G. W. Pearson assigned Mojave, T. C. Odderston assigned Apache, (T) Walter Bond assigned Manning.

Gunner F. A. Prince assigned Haida.

Carpenters Earl J. Thomas assigned Seminole, M. Pierson assigned Apache.

C. B. M. James B. Galvin, Base 12, Anacoretz, Wash., tendered appointment as Boatswain (T) and upon acceptance assigned Base 2, Staten Island, N. Y.

C. Q. M. (a) Frank E. Shane, Base 11, Oakland, Calif., tendered appointment as Boatswain (T) and upon acceptance assigned Base 2, Staten Island.

Carpenter (T) S. Silver, resignation accepted.

OBITUARIES

Announcement of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office Army and Navy Journal, 1523 L St. NW., Washington, D. C.

THE many friends of Col. George L. Scott, U. S. A., retired, will be grieved to learn that he had a stroke of apoplexy from which he died December 5, 1926, in the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco. Colonel Scott was born of pioneer parents at Lafayette, Oreg., November 24th, 1849, son of James Scott and Margaret Payne. He took a competitive examination for West Point at Portland, Oreg., and graduated in the class of 1875. He was assigned to the 6th U. S. Cavalry, with which he served during the greater part of his military service in Arizona and Wyoming. He took part in the Apache campaigns in the Southwest and a Sioux campaign in Wyoming and Dakota at the time of the Ghost Dance excitement when Sitting Bull was killed. Colonel Scott raised the siege in the rustlers war at Fort McKinney, Wyoming. He commanded the Headquarters Guard of General Brooke at Porto Rico in 1898. After the war he had charge of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, where his daughter, Mrs. Ed. Marshall, of Cass Lake, now lives. He had charge also for a while of the Apache prisoners of war, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in 1911, after which he was retired at his own request after 30 years' service. Colonel Scott served during the World War at Fort McDowell, Calif. "Colonel Scott," writes Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., "left delightful memories of himself behind him wherever he served and will be tenderly mourned by his classmates who still survive. Besides his daughter, Mrs. Marshall, he is survived by two sisters and two brothers and a sister-in-law, Mrs. Sophie Scott, 4127 Woodruff Avenue, Oakland, Calif. A sister, Mrs. Jessie M. Ellis, lives at 627 E. 64th Street, Portland, Oreg. We lived three years in the same room together at West Point without even a single tift, and I deeply mourn his loss."

Capt. Harold C. Lyons, U. S. A., who died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Dec. 30, 1926, was born in New York on Jan. 7, 1883, son of Wallace Foster Lyons and Clara Louise Cornwell, and grandson of Jacob Weeks. He was educated at New York public schools and Andover, and was a graduate of Princeton, 1907, degree C. E. He was employed at various engineering and construction work until entering the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in 1917 as lieutenant. He served in France 1917-18-19, with the 20th Engineers and on Road Construction, and received a citation for conspicuous conduct.

Captain Lyons was a graduate of the Army Engineer School, 1923, and was Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Carnegie Institute of Technology from 1923 to date of death. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, Society of American Military Engineers, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, American Legion Liberty Post, V. F. W. (Baird Atwood Post), Americus Lodge No. 535, F. A. A. M. New York, Syria Mosque AAONMS, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sojourners Club Pittsburgh Chapter, Acacia Fraternity Carnegie Chapter, Scabbard and Blade Carnegie Chapter.

Lt. Col. Phillip Batcheller Paul, Cavalry, O. R. C. (certificate of capacity for Colonel, Cavalry, O. R. C.) died very suddenly of heart disease on his forty-third birthday, Dec. 18, 1926, at Abbeville, La. From the fall of 1917 until October, 1918, Lieutenant Colonel, then Captain, Paul was the Chief Billington

Officer of the Advance Section S. O. S., and the important part he played in the success of the billeting service was recognized by General Pershing in the Certificate of Merit for especially meritorious service. In October, 1918, Captain Paul, at his own request, was temporarily relieved and served with the 370th Infantry, being awarded the Croix de Guerre for conduct in battle.

Since the war Colonel Paul continued an enthusiastic member of the Reserve Corps. He was at one time Secretary of both the New York State Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association, and of the

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BORN.

BAKER—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1927, a daughter, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. P. R. Baker, U. S. N.

BRANDT—Born to Lt. and Mrs. B. F. Brandt, U. S. N., at Manila, Philippine Islands, recently, a son.

CASSADY—Born to Lt. and Mrs. John H. Cassady, U. S. N., at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., on Dec. 23, 1926, a son, William Francis.

CLAUSSEN—Born on Dec. 23, 1926, to Lt. and Mrs. George C. Claussen, 10th Cav., U. S. A., at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., a daughter, Lariette Perry.

COMERFORD—Born to Comdr. and Mrs. F. J. Comerford, U. S. N., a son, James Norton, at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1926.

DEAR—Born to Maj. and Mrs. William Richard Dear, Medical Corps, U. S. A., on Dec. 29, 1926, a daughter, Anne, at Fort Eustis, Va., where Major Dear is Post Surgeon.

GODFREY—Born at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1926, to Major Stuart C. Godfrey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Godfrey, a son, Pearce.

GRAHAM—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Grover C. Graham, 22nd Inf., U. S. A., a daughter, Mona Ruth, on Dec. 12, 1926, at Fort McPherson Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga.

HARANT—Born at 336 Ilchester Avenue, Baltimore, Md., on Dec. 29, 1926, to Lt. and Mrs. Louis J. Harant, U. S. A., a son, Louis Joseph, jr.

HOCKMAN—Born to Chaplain and Mrs. Jacob D. Hockman, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., a daughter, Barbara Ann, on Dec. 28, 1926, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

MARSHALL—Born at Denver, Colo., Dec. 17, 1926, to Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Marshall, Inf. Regt., a son, John Lawrence. Captain Marshall served with the 8th Infantry in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

MILLER—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Riley, Kans., on Dec. 29, 1926, to Capt. Charles S. Miller, Cav., U. S. A., and Mrs. Miller, a daughter, Joan Stephens Miller.

PARMLEY—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Dec. 18, 1926, to Lt. and Mrs. Loren Francis Parmley, 1st Cav. Div., U. S. A., a daughter, Bernice Hope.

STAPLES—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1926, a daughter, Mary Frances, to Wrt. Offr. and Mrs. William J. Staples, U. S. A.

WALLER—Born to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. B. W. Waller, U. S. N., at Boston, Mass., Nov. 13, 1926, a son, Littleton Waller Tazewell Waller 2d, grandson of the late Maj. Gen. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., and a grandnephew of Commodore Lloyd Bankson, U. S. N., ret.

WILBUR—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Wilbur a daughter, Lola, on Dec. 24, 1926, at the Stanford Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. The baby is the granddaughter of the late Col. David J. Baker and Mrs. Baker.

MARRIED.

BRIGGS-ADKINS—Married at Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1926, Miss Elizabeth Adkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Adkins, of Washington, D. C., and Ens. Cameron Briggs, U. S. N., son of Col. and Mrs. Raymond Briggs, U. S. A., of Fort Bragg, N. C.

BROWN-WILLIAMS—Married at Honolulu, Hawaii, Dec. 5, 1926, Miss Nora Marie Williams, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. S. W. Williams, M. C. U. S. A., and Mr. Allen Clark Brown.

CARMODY-GALLAGHER—Married in Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 30, 1926, Miss Marian Thornton Gallagher, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vincent Joseph Gallagher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Ens. Francis Xavier Carmody, jr., U. S. N.

CHAMBERLAIN-BROSIOUS—Married at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1, 1927, Miss Marie Brosious, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Everett Heart Brosious, of Baltimore, Md., and Lt. John Loomis Chamberlain, jr., U. S. A., son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John L. Chamberlain, U. S. A., ret., of Washington, D. C.

COLE-MACKAY—Married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1927, Miss Janet MacKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Deizund MacKay, of Halesite, L. I., to Capt. John Tupper Cole, U. S. A., of West Point, son of Col. and Mrs. James Alfred Cole, U. S. A., of Charlottesville, Va.

DARLING-ADAMS—Married at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 24, 1926, Miss Laura Virginia Adams, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Sterling Price Adams, U. S. A., ret., and Lt. Clarence Keith Darling, Cav., U. S. A., stationed at Camp Marfa, Tex.

LOVE-RAPER—Married at London, England, Jan. 6, 1927, Col. James M. Love, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Baldwin Raper.

SIMMONDS-POWERS—Married at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1926, Miss

New York Reserve Officers' Association. He successfully pursued the course at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley for National Guard and Reserve Officers, and was a graduate of the Special Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. Later, at his own expense, he successfully completed the Cavalry Field Officers' course at Fort Riley. He will be missed by his beloved Dartmouth, by the Army, and by the many friends for whom he constantly sacrificed himself. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ida L. B. Paul, Fitzwilliam, N. H., by his sister, Mrs. H. K. Urion, Chicago, and by his brother, Richard F. Paul, 40 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. (Continued on Page 451.)

Eleanor Stevens Powers, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward D. Powers, U. S. A., and Lt. Norman Blakesley Simmonds, C. A. C., U. S. A.

SMALLWOOD-TIMBERLAKE—Married at Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 22, 1926, Miss Elizabeth Timberlake, daughter of Mrs. J. E. Timberlake, of Winston Salem, N. C., and Lt. Eugene C. Smallwood, U. S. A., of Fort Sill, Okla.

SUMNER-MOORAR—Married in Miami, Fla., Dec. 18, 1926, Miss Evelyn Moorar, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Moorar, of Columbus, Ohio, and Miami, Fla., and Capt. Wilbur B. Sumner, F. A. C., U. S. A., of Fort Bliss, Texas.

DIED.

COPELAND—Died at Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 1, 1927, Mrs. D. Rivers Copeland, widow of Capt. John E. Copeland, U. S. A., now at Fort Benning, Ga.

DOWD—Died in Ardmore, Okla., Em Elise Rutherford Dowd, wife of Andrew Scales Dowd, and mother of Lt. Wallace Rutherford Dowd, C. C. U. S. N., Laurence Scales Dowd, and Ethland Dowd. Mrs. Dowd was a native of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

DUPONT—Died near Wilmington, Del., Dec. 31, 1926, Brevet Lt. Col. Henry A. Dupont, a graduate of the U. S. M. A., class of 1861, and a former Senator.

DUTHIE—Died at Denver, Colo., Dec. 13, 1926, Alexander Duthie, father of Margaret Duthie Skerry, wife of Capt. Harry A. Skerry, C. E., U. S. A., of Fort Bliss, Tex.

ELTING—Died at Asheville, N. C., Dec. 2, 1926, Isabella Stewart Elting, daughter of Mrs. Fannie Elting and the late Capt. Oscar Elting, sister of Major S. O. Elting, C. A. C., U. S. A., and niece of Mrs. E. M. Coates.

FULLER—Died Jan. 2, 1927, at the Pensacola Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., John H. Fuller, husband of Cornelia Clagett Fuller, of Santa Rosa, Fla.

HAG—Died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1927, Miss Elizabeth Hoag, chief nurse, U. S. N.

KNERR—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Dec. 29, 1926, Barclay Knerr, nine-year-old son of Maj. and Mrs. H. J. Knerr, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

LYONS—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1926, Capt. Harold C. Lyons, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A.

O'KEEFE—Died at Leavenworth, Kans., Dec. 30, 1926, Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, U. S. A., retired.

PEARSON—Died at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 1, 1927, Mr. Frank M. Pearson, father of Capt. Frank J. Pearson, 15th Inf., U. S. A. He is survived by his wife, two sons, a brother and a sister.

PRINDLE—Died January 4, 1927, at her residence, 1862 Mintwood Place N. W., Washington, D. C., Fidelity Elizabeth Prindle, widow of Rear Admiral Franklin C. Prindle, U. S. N.

RITTENHOUSE—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1927, Mrs. Louise T. Rittenhouse, wife of Lt. Col. Basil N. Rittenhouse, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, D. C. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery.

ROOS—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1926, Warrant Officer Lester L. Roos, U. S. A.

RUDD—Died at New York, N. Y., on Dec. 31, 1926, Mrs. Susan N. Rudd, widow of Mr. John Rudd and mother of Mrs. Bernard Manear, Miss Marjory Rudd, Mrs. A. J. Lynch, wife of Lt. Col. A. J. Lynch, U. S. A., and Maj. A. G. Rudd, U. S. A., Retired.

RYAN—Died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1927, Mrs. Nannie Morse Ryan, widow of Joseph J. Ryan, lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps during the World War.

SCOTT—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 5, 1926, Col. George L. Scott, U. S. N., retired, a graduate of the U. S. M. A., class of 1875.

TRENCH—Died at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 6, 1926, Capt. M. E. Trench, U. S. N., Retired, who had been performing active duty as Governor of the Virgin Islands and Commandant of the Naval Station at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

TROXEL—Died at Highland Park, Ill., Dec. 25, 1926, Mrs. Ann Moir Troxel, widow of Major Thomas G. Troxel, retired, and mother of James M. and Thomas G. Troxel, and Mrs. Jean Ryther, wife of Col. D. W. Ryther, U. S. A., of Omaha, Neb.

WOGAN—Died on Dec. 16, 1926, at New Orleans, La., Mr. John A. Wogan, aged 68, father of Major John B. Wogan, F. A. U. S. M. A., 1915, and of Ens. Rene Wogan, U. S. N. A., 1925.

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AERONAUTICS AND RADIO

Board Considers Designs for Standard Navy Training Plane

DESIGNS submitted by 14 aircraft designers and contractors to the Training Plane Competition Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy are now being considered for the purpose of selecting for the Navy a standard training plane. The time for submitting designs closed at midnight December 21.

The following companies submitted bids and designs for training planes: Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, Thomas Morse Aircraft Corporation, Aerial Service Corporation, Kentucky Aircraft Corporation, Boeing Airplane Company, Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, Sikorsky Manufacturing Corporation, G. Elias and Bros. Inc., Huff Doland Airplane Inc., Buhl Verville Aircraft Company, Glenn L. Martin Company, Eberhart Aeroplane and Motor Co., Charles Ward Hall, Inc., and The Douglas Company.

To Be Judged on Four Points.

The designs will be judged on four points: Performance, with a weight of 35 per cent, includes stability and maneuverability in the air, on land, and on water; the ratio of high speed to low speed, and the rate of climb to 3,000 feet. Under the heading arrangement is included vision, disposition of equipment, ease of ingress and egress, and safety. This feature is given a weight of 15 per cent. Maintenance is allowed 20 per cent and includes durability, ease of repair, and simplicity of structure. The fourth point, contractual, with a weight of 30 per cent, covers the time and the cost of production of the planes. The specifications cover the landing speed, endurance, strength and other fixed requirements.

Secretary May Decide.

The board will appraise the designs submitted as soon as practicable, and will notify the Secretary of the Navy of the winner or winners of the competition. Upon approval by the Secretary of the Navy, a time and place for public announcement will be set and each competitor notified. If the report is not approved by the Secretary of the Navy, he may return the report of the board for revision, or he may decide the competition himself. Public announcement will cover the percentages awarded each of the several features of each design, and the price named by the designer for his design.

Before placing a production order for training planes, the Navy Department reserves the right to purchase sample airplanes of the winning design or designs for flight trials.

In the event that a competitor claims that error has been made in determining the merits of the design submitted whereby the claimant was unjustly deprived of an award, provisions have been made for referring the matter by the Secretary of the Navy to a board of arbitration. This board shall be composed of three skilled aeronautical engineers, one selected by the Secretary of the Navy, one by the claimant, and the third by these two; no one of whom shall have been a member of the original board of appraisal. The findings of this board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, shall be conclusive on both parties.

A copy of the official report of the Promotion Study Board will be mailed to all new subscribers for The Journal or those who extend their present subscriptions for a year.

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PAN AMERICAN FLYERS HALT.

THE officers of the Air Corps of the Regular Army, who are making a 20,000-mile flight over Pan American countries, in taking off from Guatemala City, Guatemala, for San Salvador, on Jan. 5, were delayed by an accident to the airplane, New York, the flagship of Maj. H. A. Dargue, and they were forced to land. The New York lost its landing gear and the three other planes returned immediately to the flying field at Guatemala City on learning of the accident to the New York.

They will remain at Guatemala City until about January 13, when it is expected repairs to the disabled plane will be finished. This is the second accident the planes have met with, since the take-off at San Antonio on December 21 last. The flights made by the four planes since the Army and Navy Journal went to press last week were as follows: Arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, from Tampico, Dec. 30; arrived at Puerto, Mexico, Dec. 31; arrived at Salina Cruz, Mexico, Jan. 1, notwithstanding a terrific gale; arrived at Guatemala City, Jan. 2. Major Dargue and his officers received a most hearty welcome at each landing place.

Aeronautical Notes.

THE Air Regulations promulgated under authority of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 and made public by the Department of Commerce last week have been mailed out in printed booklet form.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, William P. MacCracken, jr., invites particular attention to the fact that all civil aircraft must display an identification mark or license number issued by the Department of Commerce. The identification mark to be used on unlicensed craft and the license number on ships which have passed the inspection and airworthiness tests of the department.

Aircraft and airmen subject to these regulations may continue to operate without mark or license until July 1, 1927, provided application therefor has been filed with the Secretary of Commerce prior to March 1, 1927, and the Secretary has not acted thereon. Applications are available upon request to the Air Regulations Division, Department of Commerce.

A Government decree announced recently at Paris, established the directing personnel of French aeronautics, Trade Commissioner H. H. Kelly, reports to the Department of Commerce. Offices named in the decree include a "General Director of the Central Administration for Aeronautics and Aerial Transport," "Director of Aeronautical Construction," "Director of Aerial Routes and Communications," and "Chief of Personnel and Accounting."

Statistics showing the accomplishments of German civil aviation during the five-month summer season April-August, 1926, which have just been made public show that planes of the Luft-Hansa A. G., covered 4,000,000 kilometers of air and carried 56,331 passengers, 409 metric tons of baggage and 434 metric tons of postal matter plus freight during that period, Assistant Trade Commissioner W. E. Nash, Berlin, informs the Department of Commerce.

In passengers and freight this total is already an increase over 1925. In respect of passengers, figures are compiled on a so-called stage basis, that is counted at each and every point of destination even though travelers went on and made several such points in one day. Reckoned on a stricter, more absolute basis, there were only 37,968 passengers carried between April and August, 1926.

This year for the first time German aviation is to keep up an all winter service. Interest is being displayed in Germany concerning the degree of regularity that will be maintained on difficult stretches such as the night line from Berlin to Koenigsberg, East Prussia. For both passengers and mail this is said to be one of the most traveled of all lines. Another stretch which during the summer gave great satisfaction was that from the Ruhr to the North Sea Islands.

Two Navy Plane Squadrons Now Manned by Enlisted Personnel

CAPT. J. M. REEVES, U. S. N. Commander Aircraft Squadrons, Battle Fleet, reported to the Navy Department that on Jan. 1 the fighting plane squadrons two and six were reorganized in that the two squadrons will henceforth be manned by enlisted pilots. As in the past the administration and tactical command of the squadrons will remain with commissioned officers attached to the squadrons. This is the first instance where enlisted men have been organized as a unit of the aviation forces of the Navy. Under the recent legislation affecting aviation it was specified that by July 1, 1928, 30 per cent of the number of pilots in the Navy should be enlisted men.

The fighting plane squadrons are at present based on the experimental aircraft carrier "Langley." The planes are fast one-seater planes used as pursuit planes. Each squadron is composed of 18 planes.

When the new Aircraft Carriers "Lexington" and "Saratoga" are completed in the summer of 1927, they are to be equipped with two fighting squadrons, "Torpedo and Bombing" Squadrons, each of 16 planes, the "Saratoga" will also carry an observation squadron of 12 planes and the "Lexington" will carry an observation squadron of 6 planes. Thus the "Saratoga" will carry a total of 80 planes and the "Lexington" will carry a total of 74 planes. In addition each carrier will have in reserve as replacements about one-third additional planes.

WRIGHT FIELD CONSTRUCTION.

CONSIDERABLE construction is going on at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, for which \$1,500,000 has been appropriated. The grading of the new field is well advanced. A two-story and basement reinforced concrete administration building, 56 feet by 541 feet, and a modern one-story saw toothed roof steel and concrete laboratory building, 482 feet by 301 feet, are progressing. A warehouse, a shop building wind tunnel, propeller-testing plant and a generator house are under construction. Railroad sidings, roads, water, steam and electrical distribution systems, storm and sanitary sewers have to be constructed.

NEW A. A. MATERIAL NEEDED.

IN anti-aircraft development which has been undertaken jointly by the Ordnance Department and the Coast Artillery after exhaustive trials, practically everything is new, and all the fire control methods as well as the guns that were in use during the World War, in the opinion of the officers qualified to judge should be replaced entirely in the near future.

The material which has been under development consists of guns of about 3 inches in calibre, both mobile and fixed, machine guns of 30 and 50 calibre, and high power mobile search lights.

Experimental types of the foregoing have been given very thorough tests in firings at Aberdeen Proving Grounds during September and October last.

RADIO FREQUENCY MEASURED.

THOSE interested in the construction of standard frequency meters for measuring radio frequencies will welcome a paper which has just been issued by the Bureau of Standards, entitled "Resistance of Conductors of Various Types and Sizes as Windings of Single-Layer Coils at 150 to 6,000 Kilocycles."

This paper gives experimental data on the resistance at frequencies between 150 and 6,000 kc. of single-layer coils wound with various sizes of solid bare copper wire, litz wire, copper tubing, and an aluminum ribbon. The purpose of these measurements was to obtain data which would aid in the selection of the conductors having the lowest radio-frequency resistance for the coils of a standard frequency meter. The measurements were made by the resistance-variation method. The results are shown in graphs, which are directly comparable because they are plotted for coils having approximately the same inductance. Graphs are also given for two sizes of litz wire showing the increase in radio-frequency resistance at one frequency when numbers of strands of wire are removed from the circuit. The graphs are of value in selecting the size of wire of least resistance for a given frequency within the range from 150 to 6,000 kc. At frequencies from 150 to about 1,500 kc. the superiority of litz wire of a large number of strands is shown, but above that limit a large size solid copper wire or copper tubing is preferable.

TO DEFINE WARNER'S STATUS.

AS forecast by the Army and Navy Journal shortly after the appointment of Edward P. Warner as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, the Navy Department has requested Congressional action in amending the existing law so that in the temporary absence of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Warner will have the same authorization to act that Assistant Secretary Robinson now has.

At present the law provides for the duties of the Secretary to devolve on the Chief of Operations "During the temporary absence of the Secretary of the Navy and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy." The bill favored by the department amends the provision contained in the act approved March 3, 1915, providing that the Chief of Naval Operations, during the temporary absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, shall be next in succession to act as Secretary of the Navy as follows: "During the temporary absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations shall be next in succession to act as Secretary of the Navy."

Under the general statute the duties of the head of any department, during his temporary absence, automatically devolve upon the "first or sole assistant thereof." It is an interesting commentary that there is no official "first" and "second" Secretary of the Navy, both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Warner being assistant secretaries. It is generally accepted that under the new law the duties of the office would fall on Mr. Robinson.

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SOCIAL HAPPENINGS IN THE SERVICES

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings and Births requested. Address Society Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1523 L Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

INAUGURATING the season of 1927 with a brilliance which promises to be a feature of social events during this year, officers of the Services with their families spent a busy New Year's Day calling on President Coolidge, the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretaries of War and Navy and other Cabinet officials, as well as exchanging social calls among themselves.

President and Mrs. Coolidge extended a hearty New Year welcome to approximately 3,300 visitors. It was an international reception of great importance for exchanging felicitations, and provided a picture of gold and silver braid, swords, cockades and fine feathers such as perhaps no other event in Washington brings forth. The official morning-group was admitted at 11 o'clock. In the reception room President and Mrs. Coolidge were attended by Col. S. A. Cheney, C. of E., U. S. A., and Capt. Wilson Brown, U. S. N., of the presidential yacht Mayflower, their chief aides, who took turns in making the introductions. As the President and Mrs. Coolidge and their official family entered to the strains of the military music of the Marine Band, they passed through the doorway of the blue room flanked on one side by a sailor from the U. S. S. Mayflower holding the President's flag and on the other by a soldier from the Headquarters Company of Washington with the American flag. Immediately following the members of the diplomatic corps, who were received first, came the members of the Judiciary, the Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress and the Librarian of Congress. The uniformed bodies of the United States, headed by the officers of the Army in their khaki-colored uniforms, came next. Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps were in full dress. Then came the commanding general of the District Militia, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including officers down to and inclusive of the grades of lieutenant colonel and commander. The last of the formal official reception of the morning included greetings from the patriotic bodies of Washington, D. C., with the slowly thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. These bodies were headed by the Society of Cincinnati and included also: The Aztec Club of 1847, the Associated Veterans of the War of 1846-47, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., the Union Veterans Legion, the Medal of Honor Legion, the Union Veterans' Union, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Society of the Army of Santiago, the Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion, the Army and Navy Union, the Minutemen, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution.

The receptions of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are traditionally among the most brilliant of New Year's Day, since each can commandeer a service band to play and since it is expected that every officer of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps don his uniform and call upon his chief.

Secretary of War, Dwight F. Davis, and Mrs. Davis received in their own spacious home. Mrs. Davis was assisted at the tea table by Mrs. Charles P. Summerall, Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, Mrs. Fox Conner and Mrs. John Jacob Rogers. Mrs. Summerall, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army, was forced to leave early as General and Mrs. Summerall themselves held a reception in their quarters at Fort Myer, Va.

Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, and Mrs. Wilbur held their reception in Memorial Continental Hall, headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They were assisted by the chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department and their wives, including Adm. and Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. R. Shoemaker, Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. A. Moffett, Rear Adm. and Mrs. E. H. Campbell, Rear Adm. and Mrs. E. R. Stitt, Rear Adm. and Mrs. C. C. Bloch, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles Morris, Rear Adm. and Mrs. John Halli-

gan, jr., and Rear Adm. and Mrs. L. E. Gregory and Miss Edna Wilbur.

An unprecedented number of callers greeted the new Chief of Staff and Mrs. Charles P. Summerall at the customary New Year's Day Reception at Fort Myer, Va. Following the Secretary of War's reception, General and Mrs. Summerall received from 5 to 7 o'clock. Nearly 1,500 persons called during the afternoon. While the Military predominated there was a sprinkling of diplomatic, congressional, naval and marine, as well as many old residents of Washington who greeted the head of the Army on that day. Mrs. Frank McIntyre, wife of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and Mrs. Herbert Crosby, wife of the Chief of Cavalry, presided at the coffee urn and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker and Mrs. B. Frank Cheatham graced the tea table. Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, wife of the Inspector General of the Army, and Mrs. Hanson E. Ely of Washington Barracks, alternated at the punch bowl. In addition the following ladies assisted Mrs. Summerall in entertaining the callers: Mrs. Colden L.H. Ruggles, Mrs. William J. Glasgow, Mrs. T. W. Hand, Mrs. John J. Toffey, Mrs. William P. Hall, Mrs. John L. DeWitt, Mrs. Adrian Chaffee, Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Mrs. C. P. Summerall and the Misses Terece Hall, Isabel Rehkopf, Octavia Glasgow, Katherine O'Hern, Jane Crosby, Marie McIntyre and Margaret McIntyre.

The next dinner dance to be given by the officers and ladies of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army in Washington and vicinity, has been announced for Friday evening, Feb. 25, 1927, at Washington Barracks, D. C. Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall, U. S. A., and Mrs. Summerall will be the honor guests on this occasion.

The next monthly luncheon given by Regular, Reserve and National Guard officers of the Quartermaster Corps in Washington, D. C. and vicinity will be held at the Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 12:30 p. m., Jan. 27, 1927. The honor guest and speaker will be the Chief of Staff of the Army, Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall.

The New Year's Eve dinner dance of the Army and Navy Club of America, 30 W. 44th St., New York City, had an attendance of over 400. Dinner dances will be held at the club on February 12, 1927, Lincoln's Birthday; March 19, 1927, St. Patrick, and on May 21, 1927. Club smokers will be held on January 22, 1927, and on April 23, 1927.

Capt. Haskell Allison, U. S. A., and Mrs. Allison recently entertained with a bridge party in honor of Mrs. H. B. Dyche at their home in Long Branch, N. J.

Maj. J. M. White, U. S. A., and Mrs. White entertained with a supper on New Year's Eve preceding the dance on the post at Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, U. S. A., Chief of the Army Air Corps, who was in San Antonio, Tex., recently for three days to officially extend the nation's God-speed and best wishes to the Pan-American fliers, was the guest of honor at a dinner on December 19 given for him by Mr. and Mrs. William Guy Ruggles in their home in San Antonio.

Other guests were Brig. Gen. Frank P. Lahm, U. S. A., chief of the newly-organized Air Corps training center, and Mrs. Lahm; Maj. James Eugene Chaney, commandant of the Primary Flying School, and Mrs. Chaney.

A large centerpiece of mistletoe in a silver basket, surrounded by tall red princess tapers in silver candleholders, gave the turkey dinner a touch of Christmas atmosphere. The home was decorated in poinsettias and roses.

Mr. Ruggles is the originator of a process of preliminary diagnosis of the inherent abilities of student aviators, and

the inventor of the Ruggles Orientator used in the Primary School of Flying. He is stationed at Brooks Field, Tex.

Col. and Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, U. S. M. C., entertained at a lovely tea dance on December 30 from 5 to 7 o'clock at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

(Continued on Next Page.)

ENGAGEMENTS

CAPT. ARTHUR W. DUNBAR, Medical Corps, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dunbar, of Washington, D. C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jane Dunbar, to Mr. James C. Parker, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Parker, of Washington, D. C. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Sue R. Merriman announces the engagement of her daughter, Patricia, to Major John H. Lindt, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A. Miss Patricia Merriman is the granddaughter of Col. W. K. Wright, retired. Mrs. Merriman and her family are now living at 3009 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif.

WEDDINGS

THE marriage of Miss Eleanor Stevens Powers, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward D. Powers, U. S. A., and Lt. Norman Blakesley Simmonds, C. A. C., U. S. A., took place at noon at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., on Dec. 30, 1926. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain John K. Bodell, U. S. A., in the presence of the entire garrison at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Powers.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a quaint gown of white satin with a deep flounce and bertha of Venetian lace. Her tulle veil had small orange blossoms scattered throughout its length and was arranged cap-shape, with lace across the forehead, and orange blossoms at each side. She carried bride roses and lilies-of-the-valley.

The matron of honor, Mrs. Benjamin Bowering, wore pink chiffon and a small poke-shaped hat of pink and carried pink roses. Lieutenant Thomas L. Waters, C. A. C., U. S. A., acted as best man.

In serving the wedding breakfast, Mrs. Powers was assisted by Mrs. Frank K. Fergusson, Mrs. Clarence E. Brand, Mrs. James P. Jacobs, Mrs. Maitland Bottoms, Mrs. Layton A. Zimmer, and Miss Kathryn Shellhorn, all of Fort Wright, and Miss Katherine Leach of Fairfield, Conn.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Simmonds left for a month's stay in New York City and they will sail from there on Jan. 28 for the Hawaiian Islands.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church in San Antonio, Tex., was the scene of one of the most notable Army weddings of the season, on Nov. 24, 1926, when the ceremony uniting Miss Laura Virginia Adams, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Sterling Price Adams, U. S. A., ret., and Lt. Clarence Keith Darling, Cav., U. S. A., stationed at Camp Marfa, Tex., was solemnized by the Right Rev. Bishop W. T. Capers of the diocese of western Texas, assisted by Dr. Rolfe Crum, Rector.

The bridegroom's attendants, fellow officers from the Service, entered first. They were Lts. P. Kendall and U. G. Ent, Arthur Cavanaugh and C. H. Valentine, W. J. Eyerly and J. G. Moore, all of whom preceded the bride's attendants—Mrs. John C. Adams, of Laredo, Tex., Miss Katherine Mullens of New York, Miss Elizabeth Munson, Miss Nancy Brooke, Miss Bernice Fiske, Mrs. Connor Bishop, matron of honor and Miss Rose Muir of Amarillo, Tex., maid of honor. The little flower girls, Lavera Clayton, and Clarissa Scott, came in just in advance of the bride, who entered with her father. The bride was met at the chancel steps by the bridegroom and his best man, Lt. B. W. Justice, U. S. A. She was lovely in a charming creation of white duchess satin made with tight fitting bodice and full skirt, both

trimmed in insets of duchess lace and exquisitely embroidered in seed pearls. The low round neck was finished in the seed pearls. The bride's train was of several folds of the bridal tulle overlaid in a veil of the tulle caught to the head by a wreath of orange blossoms, the veil of tulle falling over the face; down the sides and across the bottom of the veil was a deep band of rose point lace. The bride carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley.

The bride's attendants were in picturesque gowns of yellow taffeta in three shades. The old-fashioned lines were carried out, the tight fitting bodice and full skirts finished in ruffles of pink tulle. On one side of the skirts were clusters of hand-made roses in shades of pink, showered with pink rose petals. Gold wreaths were worn in the hair and long stemmed chrysanthemums of the giant variety were carried. The maid of honor was in gold lace fashioned along the same lines, worn over flesh chiffon and she carried pink roses. The little flower girls were in yellow tulle, gold slippers and carried gold baskets filled with pink rose petals.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in Grayson St., San Antonio, Tex. In the drawing room Col. and Mrs. Adams and the grandmother, Mrs. W. N. Clements, received with the bride, bridegroom, and members of the bridal party. In the center of the lace covered table in the dining room was the bride's cake, embossed in yellow roses and chrysanthemums. Silver candlesticks held yellow wax tapers. The bride cut the cake with her husband's sabre. Lieutenant and Mrs. Darling left the same evening for Marfa, where they will be stationed.

Miss Evelyn Moaar, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Moaar, of Columbus, Ohio, and Miami, Fla., was married on Dec. 18, 1926, in Miami to Capt. Wilbur B. Sumner, F. A., U. S. A.

Mrs. Sumner recently returned from Europe, having spent several months

NEW ARRIVALS

MAJOR STUART C. GODFREY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Godfrey announce the birth of a son, Pearce Godfrey, at Memphis, Tenn., on Dec. 26, 1926.

Major and Mrs. William Richard Dear, Medical Corps, U. S. A., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, Anne Dear, on Dec. 29, 1926, at Fort Eustis, Va., where Major Dear is Post Surgeon.

Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Marshall, Inf. Res., announce the birth of a son, John Lawrence, at Denver, Colo., on Dec. 17, 1926. Captain Marshall served with the 8th Infantry in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. J. Comerford, U. S. N., announce the birth of a son, James Norton, at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Dec. 27, 1926.

Announcement has been made of the birth of a daughter, Lorette Perry Claussen, on Dec. 23, 1926, at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., to Lt. and Mrs. George C. Claussen, 10th Cav., U. S. A.

Announcement has been made of the birth of a daughter, Bernice Hope Parmley, on Dec. 18, 1926, at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., to Lt. and Mrs. Loren Francis Parmley, 1st Cav. Division, U. S. A.

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PERSONALS

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

to present their daughter, Miss Alice Cutts, to society. The rooms were gay with Christmas greens, berries and flags and the entrance of the hall was arranged with shrubbery, giving the effect of a gateway. The orchestra from the Marine Band was in full dress uniform. Mrs. Cutts and her daughter and Mrs. Edward H. Palmer, cousin of Col. Cutts, received the guests, standing before a screen of red roses.

Mrs. Cutts wore a gown of black and gold lace made on straight lines, with long, flowing sleeves. Her flowers were violets and lilies of the valley. Miss Cutts was gowned in a French creation of white velvet, made with a very full, short skirt and a sleeveless bodice fashioned as an overblouse, drawn in tight at the waist line. The neckline was studded with rhinestones, and she carried an arm bouquet of American Beauty roses.

In the group of ladies assisting Mrs. Cutts were Mrs. John A. Lejeune, Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, Mrs. Z. B. Phillips, Mrs. George C. Thorpe, Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Mrs. Edward Bogert, Mrs. Albert Marshall, Mrs. H. Prescott Gately, Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, Mrs. Royal de la Mater Mead, Mrs. Thomas Holcombe, Mrs. Charles H. T. Lowndes, Mrs. Edwin H. Brainard, Mrs. F. E. Hopkins, Mrs. A. W. Dunbar, Mrs. Helen Ray Hagner, Mrs. Eli K. Cole, Mrs. Benjamin Fuller, Mrs. Randolph Coyle, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Joseph Strauss, Mrs. T. C. Treadwell and Mrs. Frank Anderson.

Assisting the debutante were Miss Sallie Hews Phillips, Miss Helen Clif-

ford, Miss Helen Gately, Miss Idanthea Moffat, Miss Harriet Whitford, Miss Mary Page Jullien, Miss Juliet Carpenter, Miss Allison Roebbling, Miss Olive Sherley, Miss Jane Dunbar, Miss Mabel C. Mead, Miss Louise Fitzhugh, Princess Ida Cantacuzene, Miss Eleanor Preston, Miss Jane Kendall, Miss Eugenia Lejeune, Miss Frances Hopkins, Miss Ethel Bloch, Miss Belle Johnson, Miss Dorothea Richards, Miss Eleanor Bryan Smith and Miss Margaret Mann, of Chicago, house guest of Miss Cutts.

Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Wharton, U. S. A., delightfully entertained at a bridge party at their quarters at Fort Barrancas, Fla., on December 27 in honor of their house guest, Miss Alice Erskine, of Atlanta, Ga., and New York. Mrs. J. E. Harrison and Miss Evelyn Rees claimed high scores for the ladies, while those for the gentlemen went to Lts. C. W. West and D. Robinson. The low score prize was awarded to Capt. G. W. Ames. Miss Erskine was presented with a gift. There were five tables at play.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, U. S. A., will be in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 14, for a short visit with Mrs. William Holabird, before leaving for Panama.

Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Sillman, U. S. A., who have been spending a month in Washington, D. C., stopping at the Highlands, will leave about Jan. 15, for New York, and will leave there about the end of the month for California by way of Panama.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on Dec. 20 and are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Maj. and Mrs. John Hale Stutesman, U. S. A., who entertained in their honor at a small tea on Dec. 29, and with a dinner of twelve covers before the New Year's hop.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, will be the guest of honor at the first of the series of luncheons to be held this winter by the Washington branch of the United States Infantry Association. The luncheon will be held at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., at 12:30 p. m., Jan. 14. The two hundred Infantry officers, members of the Association in Washington, with their guests are all expected to be present in the Infantry's welcome of General Summerall to his new post. Major R. E. O'Brien, Office of the Chief of Infantry, is in charge of arrangements.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dunbar, U. S. N., entertained at a tea dance on December 30 at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., from 4:30 to 7 o'clock to present their daughter, Miss Jane Dunbar, to Washington society. The room was decorated with various flowers in shades of light pink, and palms and greens.

Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Dunbar and Mrs. W. E. Lawson, of Wilmington, Del., received the guests. Mrs. Dunbar was gowned in King blue velvet trimmed in silver, the waist made in a bloused effect, and the bodice wore a period gown, the close-fitted bodice of white taffeta and the skirt fashioned of white flounces of white tulle edged in silver threads. The bodice had a V neckline with a garland of silver roses forming a band over one shoulder and at the waistline was a spray of silver roses. She carried an old-fashioned bouquet of pink roses and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Dunbar was assisted by Mrs. Samuel Barker, of Butte, Mont.; Mrs. Joel Boone, Mrs. E. S. Bogart, Mrs. Dudley Carpenter, Mrs. Richard Cutts, Mrs. Wallace Coxe, of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, Mrs. James Hogan, Mrs. C. H. T. Lowndes, Mrs. John A. Lejeune, Mrs. A. M. D. McCormack, Mrs. J. B. McAlpine, Mrs. Guy Mason, Mrs. James C. Parker, Mrs. James C. Pryor, Mrs. W. P. Pence, Mrs. S. M. Robinson, Mrs. Presley M. Rixey, Mrs. T. W. Richards, Mrs. Edward R. Stitt, Mrs. George T. Tribble and Mrs. Henry T. Wright.

Miss Dunbar's assistants were Miss Alice Cutts, Miss Louise Mason, Miss Elizabeth Hogan, Miss Eleanor Bryan Smith, Miss Dorothea Richards, Miss Helen Gately, Miss Helen Clifford, Miss

Katharine Amory, Miss Sallie Hews Phillips, Miss Marjorie Mondell, Miss Harriet Whitford, Miss Grace Antoinette Mueller, Miss Eunice Brown, of Rutherford, N. J., and Miss Minna Finney.

Col. and Mrs. Ephraim G. Peyton, U. S. A., have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Helen Van Rensselaer Stillman, to Lt. George Honnen, U. S. A., on January 12, 1927, at high noon, at St. Paul's Church, San Antonio, Tex. A wedding breakfast is to follow immediately after the ceremony at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Peyton, 218 Cavalry Post, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Miss Charlotte A. Stillman, sister of the bride-elect, will be maid of honor; Miss Geraldine France, flower girl; Misses Margaret Wallis, Ollie McLaurin, Elizabeth Munson, Helen Nelson, Laura Woolridge and Ethel Emannuelli are to be bridesmaids. Capt. Leon Dessez, U. S. A., will act as best man, and Capt. John Miley, Lt. George Bare, Lt. Mathew Twining, Lt. Sherman Hasbrouck, Lt. H. E. Smyser and Lt. John B. Hess, all U. S. A., will be groomsmen.

Mrs. James A. Mars entertained at a tea dance at the Carlton, Washington, D. C., on December 28 in compliment to her son, Mr. James A. Mars, jr., of Harvard University. Her guests were Mrs. Julien Jaquelin Mason, Mrs. Isabella M. Boniface, Miss Sallie Hews Phillips, Miss Faith Phillips, Miss Maud Marshall Mason, Miss Edith Grant, Miss Anna Lou'e Abadie, Miss Anne M. Jayne, Miss Elizabeth Clem, Miss Dorothy Dial, Miss Virginia Brant, Miss Caroline Baker, Miss Wrenn, Miss Isabel Boniface, Miss Rachel Wilson, Miss Dorothy Bradford Smith, Miss Lee Hamilton, Miss Marjorie Simonds, Miss Elizabeth Lamb, Mr. Bowman MacArthur, Mr. Douglas MacArthur, Mr. Rushmore Patterson, Mr. Serge Korff, Cadet Julian Lindsey, Cadet William Vestal, Cadet Theodore Barber, Midshipman Cameron Wadsworth, Midshipman Hill, Midshipman David Hawkins, Mr. Roger Robb, Mr. Julien Jaquelin, Mason, Mr. Oliver Gasch, Mr. John Alden Crane, jr., Mr. Paul T. Hayne, Lt. Laclair D. Schulze, Mr. Robert Lamb, Mr. Gibbs L. Baker, jr.; Mr. Ormond Lissak, Mr. Richard Miller, Mr. Brandon Shea, Mr. John McKee, Mr. Ross Langdon and Mr. Charles Conklin.

The eighth annual ball of the First Reserve Aero Squadron Club of New York and the yearly reunion of the Overseas Aviators was held on January 6 at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

At the testimonial dinner which will be given Maj. Gen. James H. McRae, U. S. A., new commander of the Second Corps Area, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., on Jan. 14, in the Mosque Ballroom, Newark, N. J., films will be shown of the "Lightning Division" in action in France. This dinner, which is being arranged primarily as a welcome to General McRae, who commanded the 78th Division overseas, will afford the first opportunity for doughboys and officers to see themselves "as they were" in the offensives of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne.

Col. Edward A. Shuttleworth, U. S. A., present chief of staff of the 78th Division, Officers' Reserves, is in charge of arrangements for the dinner and has been selected as toastmaster.

Among the distinguished guests who have accepted Colonel Shuttleworth's invitation are: Maj. Gen. Mark L. Hersey, who commanded the 155th Brigade; Col. J. L. Dean, commander, 156th Brigade; Col. Clint C. Hearn, commander, 153d Field Artillery Brigade in the 78th Division, now from Atlanta; Brig. Gen. H. A. Drum, Governors Island, acting commander of the Second Corps Area; Rear Adm. Charles P. Plunkett, Col. W. R. Sample, brigade commander, who commanded the first Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Brig. Gen. E. B. Stanbury, Cincinnati, who served with the division overseas and is now with the Ohio National Guard; Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, commanding the 44th Division, N. J. N. G.; Col. E. E. Kindle, president Reserve Officers' Association of New Jersey.

Miss Sara Hutton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. P. C. Hutton, M. C., U. S. A.,

WEDDINGS

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

studying in Switzerland and was one of the season's popular members of the young society set in Miami.

Captain Sumner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Sumner of Asheville, N. C., served for nearly five years in France, Russia and Germany, during and after the World War and was later aide-de-camp to Gen. Henry A. Allen, Commanding the American Army of Occupation.

The young couple are now honeymooning in the West and will return the middle of January to Fort Bliss, Tex., where Captain Sumner is stationed with the 82nd Field Artillery.

Miss Elizabeth Timberlake of Winston-Salem, N. C., and Lt. Eugene C. Smallwood, U. S. A., of Fort Sill, Okla., were married in the Old Post Chapel, Fort Sill, Okla., on Dec. 22, 1926, in the presence of a large number of guests. Chaplain Ralph Deibert, U. S. A., read the marriage vows, using the ring service.

The bride, who was attired in an attractive suit of blue pique twill with accessories to match, was attended by her sister, Mrs. N. J. McMahon, as matron of honor. Valley lilies and white rose buds formed her arm bouquet. Lt. Voris H. Connor, U. S. A., acted as best man. The ushers were Capt. Walter Lattimore, Lts. I. L. Kitts, S. M. Bevins, K. C. Strother, F. E. Dunn, and R. E. Cavenee, all U. S. A.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. J. E. Timberlake, Winston-Salem, N. C., and for the past two months was visiting her sister and Lieutenant McMahon at Fort Sill. Lieutenant Smallwood was graduated from West Point in June, 1926, and was assigned to the 20th Infantry at Fort Sill.

Following the ceremony, Lieutenant and Mrs. Smallwood left for a brief honeymoon trip to Oklahoma City.

and who is a freshman at Vassar, was a holiday guest of Miss Laura Switzer at Brattleboro, Vt.

The Garden Fete given by Sternberg Hospital, Manila, P. I., recently, for the benefit of the Army and Navy Relief Society at the home of Col. Christopher C. Collins, U. S. A., was quite the most delightful affair that Manilans have been able to attend during the season. The garden was gaily illuminated with varied colored lights and Japanese lanterns, and the rooms beautifully decorated.

Among those present were Governor General and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Fred W. Sladen, Maj. Gen. William Weigel, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Halstead Dorey, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. R. Holbrook.

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Graduate, West Point, 1911; Instructor,
Dept. of Math., West Point, 1914-17; Asst.
Prof., West Point, 1921-25.

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OBITUARIES

(Continued from Page 447.)

Brevet Lt. Col. Henry A. Du Pont, a former Senator, who graduated No. 1 in his class at the U. S. M. A. in 1861, and served all through the Civil War, died at his home near Wilmington, Del., Dec. 31, 1926. His son, Henry F. du Pont, and his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, were at his bedside. Colonel Du Pont who was a cousin of the present Senator T. Coleman Du Pont, was born in Newcastle County, Delaware, July 30, 1838, the son of Gen. Henry A. Du Pont, a graduate of the class of 1833, U. S. M. A. He was a grandson of Eleuthere Irenee du Pont de Nemours, a gunpowder manufacturer, and a great-grandson of Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours, a famous French economist and statesman who died in the United States in 1817.

Upon graduating from the U. S. M. A., Colonel Du Pont was assigned to the Engineers, and later became an officer of the 5th Artillery, and served with that organization in numerous battles during the Civil War. He received the brevet of major for gallant service at the battles of Opequan and Fisher's Hill, Va., and the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, April 2, 1898, for gallantry at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. The citation said: "By his distinguished gallantry and voluntary exposure to the enemy's fire at a critical moment, when the Union line was broken, he encouraged his men to stand to their guns, checked the advance of the enemy and brought off most of his pieces."

Colonel Du Pont resigned from the Army March 1, 1875, while holding the rank of Captain. In civil life he was a member of the great powder firm of Du Pont de Nemours, and was interested in farming.

Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly at his residence 2005 O Street, Washington, D. C., December 28, 1926, of angina pectoris. He is survived by one son, Lieut. Clarence Page Townsley, Jr., Field Art., U. S. A., on duty at Fort Sill, Okla., and two daughters, Misses Marian and Helen Townsley, at home. Mrs. Townsley died about two years ago.

Gen. Townsley was born in De Kalb, N. Y., September 24, 1855. He was graduated from Union College in 1876 and received an honorary degree there in 1913, and was a graduate of Artillery School. General Townsley was graduated from the U. S. M. A. in the class of 1881, and was assigned to the 4th Artillery. Among other duties he was commandant of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe; was in command of the harbor defense of Portland, Me., and was in command of the coast defense of Corregidor, P. I.

He was superintendent of the United States Military Academy, 1912-16, and during the World War held the rank of temporary major general. He was among the first officers sent to the battle front in Europe, to observe the battle conditions. General Townsley was in command of the 30th Division at Camp Sevier, but was unable to go overseas with that outfit because he had to undergo a serious operation. He was later placed in command of the coast defenses of the Northwest, with headquarters at Seattle. He became a permanent brigadier general in 1916, and was retired November 29, 1918, after attaining the age of 62 years.

General Townsley was married to Miss Marian Howland of Newport, R. I., January 7, 1891, at Newport. He was a member of Delta Upsilon Fraternity, Military Order of Foreign Wars and the Army and Navy Club of Washington.

West Point, N. Y., was selected as the place of interment.

Dr. Samuel Lloyd, 344 West 72nd Street, New York City, who died recently, was born in 1860. He first served as a Medical Officer in the Spanish-American War. He was again commissioned First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps in 1908. In 1917 he organized Base Hospital No. 8 (New York Post-Graduate), which was stationed at Savenay, France. In January, 1918, he was assigned to A. R. C. Military Hospital No. 3, which organization

he commanded until he was returned to the United States in August, 1919. He continued as Colonel in the new Medical Reserve Corps until recently placed on the reserve list for age.

In civil practice he had been prominent for over 40 years as one of our leading surgeons, and had been for many years Professor of Surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, U. S. A., retired, died at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Dec. 30, 1926. He was born in Leavenworth in 1864, and entered the Regular Army as a chaplain in 1901, being retired for disability in line of duty in 1920. He is survived by a sister, Miss Josephine O'Keefe, Leavenworth, and three nephews, Capt. Cornelius F. O'Keefe, cavalry, U. S. A.; Capt. Arthur J. O'Keefe, U. S. A., retired, and Lt. Desmond O'Keefe, field artillery, U. S. A.

Lt. Col. Henry G. Stahl, U. S. A., ret., who for a number of years resided in Leavenworth, Kans., died in a hospital in Washington, D. C. Dec. 8, 1926, where he had gone for treatment. The deceased leaves two children, Dorothea, a student at Kansas University, and Henry G. jr., who is at Fort Leavenworth.

Colonel Stahl, was on Dec. 1, 1923, retired from active service for disability incident thereto. He was a distinguished graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 4th Infantry Dec. 30, 1898. After rising to the rank of first sergeant, he was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry Feb. 2, 1901. He served as a temporary lieutenant colonel of Infantry in the National Army during the World War and became a permanent lieutenant colonel in 1920.

Mrs. Fidelia Elizabeth Prindle, 83, widow of Rear Adm. Franklin C. Prindle, U. S. N., retired, died at her residence, 1862 Mintwood Place, Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1927, after an illness of several months.

Mrs. Prindle was born in Catskill, N. Y., in 1844. She was married twice, her first husband having been Pay Director George L. Mead, U. S. N., deceased. She is survived by two nieces, residents of Washington. Mrs. Frances Ray and Mrs. Edwin Yarnold, and three stepchildren, Roscoe S. Prindle, Lake George, N. Y., and Harry A. Prindle and Mrs. Francis Gilbert, East Orange, N. J. Funeral services were held at Immanuel Baptist Church Jan. 7. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery. Mrs. Prindle married the Admiral in 1896.

Miss Elizabeth Hoag, chief nurse, U. S. N., died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1927, after a brief illness. Miss Hoag was born in Cocksackie, N. Y., and was graduated from the Hospital Training School, Springfield, Mass., serving in the naval reserve force at Newport, R. I., and Washington, and being appointed to the regular service in 1920. A brother, John, Cocksackie, N. Y., and a sister, Mrs. Etta Jackson, Detroit, survive.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL WINSTON.

December 16, 1926.

Class of 1890, West Point:

Dear Classmates:

On December 2, 1926, Col. Thomas Winfield Winston, President of the Class of '90, broke camp and started on the "Long, Long Trail." His life and work during our four years at West Point is known to all of us. His fine military career is of small moment to '90 at this time; it is on record in the War Department; but Tom's death brings to each and all of us a great personal sorrow, and a realizing sense of the fitting milestones.

Tom's standards never changed from those of his cadet days. "Causes" and "Reasons" could never change his principles. To him right was right, and wrong was wrong, and that was all there was to it. Pleasure, or an "Easy Way" could never take Tom away from duty or the best way of doing a job.

Loyal to his superiors, unforgetting and true to his friends, devotion personified to his family—no man ever had a whiter soul.

Tom Winston stood for everything for which a man should stand. A "Great Spirit" has passed by.

MILTON F. DAVIS.

FT. MYER MOUNTED EXHIBITION.

THE 3d Cavalry and the 1st Battalion of the 16th Field Artillery, U. S. A., on duty at Fort Myer, Va., which compose the garrison there, will give an exhibition for the benefit of the Army Relief Society today at 3 p. m.

As features of the exhibition there will be rough-riding, artillery and cavalry drill, officer's jumping, monkey drill, tandem drill, and an officer's musical ride under the direction of Major Adna R. Chaffee. Immediately following the ride there will be a tea dance in the Hop Hall over Post Headquarters.

The entire proceeds of the ride are to

NAVY MEN INJURED.

Ten enlisted men were injured on the U. S. S. Ausburn at Norfolk, Va., January 5, when the gaskets of a steam drum blew off, according to press dispatches. Fireman Schmidt was reported seriously hurt. The other men suffered burns.

go to the Army Relief Society. Mrs. Charles P. Summerall, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army, is one of the Vice Presidents. President Coolidge is listed as one of the Honorary Vice Presidents. Mrs. Walter L. Finley is President of the Washington Branch.

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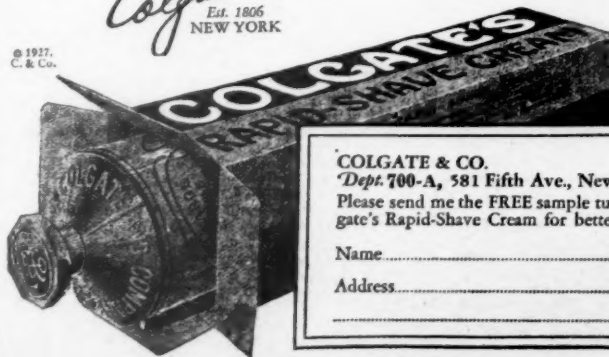
1. The soap in the lather breaks up the oil film that covers each hair, and floats it away.
2. With the oil film gone, millions of tiny water-saturated bubbles bring and hold an abundance of water down to the base of the beard, right down where the razor does its work.

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This latter-picture (greatly magnified) of ordinary shaving cream shows how large air-filled bubbles fail to get down to the base of the beard; and how they hold air, instead of water, against the whiskers.



COLGATE LATHER
This latter-picture of Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream shows how the tiny moisture-laden bubbles penetrate deep down to the bottom of every hair, holding water, not air, against the base of the beard and softening it right where the razor works.

In Canada,
Colgate & Co., Ltd.
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Montreal

SOFTENS THE BEARD AT THE BASE

WEST POINT, N. Y. Jan. 6, 1927.

THE year 1927 was heartily welcomed by a number of the garrison members by New Year's Eve dinner parties. Most prominent of these dinner parties was the one given at a local hotel by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Merch B. Stewart, whose guests included Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. E. Morrison, Maj. and Mrs. T. B. Catron and Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Caperton. The largest dinner given at that hotel on New Year's Eve was a no-host one at which the following were present: Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, Col. and Mrs. Wirt Robinson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. G. Alexander, Maj. and Mrs. Earl McFarland, H. L. Taylor, H. F. Spurgin, W. A. McCulloch, J. H. Laubach, A. W. Holderness, C. L. Brunzell, and D. E. Cain.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Merch B. Stewart and Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. C. Carter were the guests in whose honor Major and Mrs. H. M. Snyder, of West Point, recently entertained at dinner.

Lt. and Mrs. H. F. T. Hoffman, of Newburgh, N. Y., were hosts at a tea on New Year's Day, complimenting Miss Julia Byerly, of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. W. P. Withers and Mrs. W. I. Allen, alternating with Mrs. E. E. Fitzpatrick and Mrs. John C. Raean, served tea and coffee.

During the holidays a large reception was held by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Merch B. Stewart, honoring the plebes of the Military Academy and their parents and friends. Introductions were made by Cadets Robert Louis Brunzell and Frances Hill Dohs. Mrs. O. L. Brunzell and Mrs. F. Dohs were among those who assisted Mrs. Stewart in serving. There were about 350 plebes present.

FORT McPHERSON, GA. Jan. 4, 1927.

MAJ. GEN. AND MRS. JOHNSON HAD GOOD entertainment with a reception at their quarters in Fort McPherson on New Year's Day from four to six in the afternoon. Throughout the entire house Christmas decorations prevailed and music was furnished by the Twenty-second Infantry Band during the afternoon. Assisting Mrs. Hagood in the entertaining were Mrs. Paul Giddings, Mrs. Walter Krueger, Mrs. H. W. Webber, Mrs. Melville S. Jarvis, Mrs. Percy E. Jones, Mrs. Clint C. Hearn, Mrs. Furman Hardee, Mrs. Frank B. Rowell, Mrs. William J. Kendrick, Mrs. Ernest E. H. Haskell, Mrs. H. H. Tebbetts, Mrs. George F. Baltzelle, jr., Mrs. Malcolm Fortier, Mrs. Allen Burdette and Mrs. A. R. Bolling. Those invited included several hundred friends of General and Mrs. Hagood among both Army and civilian circles in and around Atlanta.

Mrs. Ernest Eddy Haskell, who has been a patient at the Walter Reed Hospital for some time has recovered sufficiently to return to her home in Fort McPherson, where she is receiving a cordial welcome.

Mrs. Chilton Ellett, of Washington, D. C., who spent some time with her sister and brother, Major and Mrs. Theo. M. Chase, has left for Lexington, Ky., and will later visit in Richmond, Va., and other places before returning to her home in Washington, D. C.

Colonel and Mrs. R. F. Phinney have taken a house at 101 La Fayette Drive in Ansley Park.

George F. Baltzelle, jr., arrived in Fort McPherson Dec. 24, from West Point Military Academy, to spend the holidays with his parents, Col. and Mrs. George F. Baltzelle.

Christmas week was one of continued merriment, starting with a dance at the Officers' Club at which the members entertained their many friends. Throughout the entire building red and green predominated, with many shaded lights. Dancing was continued until a late hour, at which time a buffet supper was served. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. H. H. Tebbetts entertained at an informal tea, introducing her daughter, Miss Dorothy Tebbetts, who is a student at Smith College and who spent the holidays with her parents in Fort McPherson. Many other delightfully informal affairs were given in honor of Miss Tebbetts.

Miss Polly Hearn entertained at a brilliant bridge party on Dec. 31 at the Piedmont Driving Club. Those invited included a large number of friends of this popular young hostess.

Miss Georgia Pepper entertained at a Sal Magandie party at her home on Twelfth Street recently honoring Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Webster, whose wedding was a recent social event, and Miss Peggy Kent, an attractive bride-elect, and William D. Moody, Christmas decorations were used throughout the entire house.

MARE ISLAND, CALIF. Dec. 26, 1926.

MRS. LESTER POWER and Mrs. Lester Fisk were joint hostesses at a bridge luncheon at the Officers' Club on Mare Island recently, when they entertained the following guests: Mmes. Ivan Wettengel, Frederick Ramsey, Neal Farwell, Edmund Almy, Ross Culp, Joseph Tarte, Frank Leighton, Hubert Lehman, Cary Snoddy, Collins Macrae, Thomas Brady, Emmett Betts, Frank Armstead, Thomas Edrington, Arthur Yando, Henry Dow, Lloyd Scheck, Frederick Ingersoll, Bush Wallace, Clyde McDowell, Frederick Porter, Clyde Camerer, Pat Buchanan, Mary Cram, Martin Marquette, Charles Carter, Pal Meadows, Benjamin Berkowitz, Hugo Sasse, Henry Burman, Orrie Small, Harold Larner, Joel Newson, M. M. Lamsday, Walter Johnson, Walter Ohler; Misses Jane Macrae and Caryl Elliott.

POSTS AND STATIONS

Mrs. May Williams Settle, daughter of the late Brigadier General Thomas G. Williams, is now representing the Subscription Department of The Army and Navy Journal.

NOTES FROM HAWAII Dec. 18, 1926. Pearl Harbor.

A LARGE dance was given at Kailua Friday evening by Lt. and Mrs. Oswald Colclough and Lt. and Mrs. Joseph B. Dunn and Miss Mary Ward Dunn. Lt. and Mrs. Dean Blanchard have as their house guests for two weeks Mrs. M. A. Cook and her daughter, Miss Eleanor Cook, of Detroit, Mich., who are in Honolulu en route around the world.

Mrs. L. R. Grey entertained at the Country Club Tuesday at a bridge luncheon complimenting her mother, Mrs. J. C. Olds, who is visiting her daughter for several months.

Ens. T. J. Schultz entertained with a dinner party on the "Ludlow" Thursday evening, having as his guests Lt. and Mrs. Harvey Alban, Miss Elizabeth Hall, Miss Frances Hall and Miss Laura Lou Waring. Miss Laura Lou Waring, who has been the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Newt H. Hall, for several months, left on the "Cambrai" for her home in Texas.

Lt. and Mrs. H. M. Shaffer entertained at dinner Saturday, having as their guests Capt. and Mrs. August C. Jensen, U. S. A., and Lt. and Mrs. J. W. Smith.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell entertained with a bridge supper in honor of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Thom on Monday.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Thom left for the mainland on the "Los Angeles" Saturday having completed their tour of duty here. Lt. and Mrs. James P. Bowles left on the "Cambrai" Friday for San Diego, Calif., where they will be stationed.

Fort Armstrong.

THE officers and ladies of the Hawaiian General Area Depot complimented Col. and Mrs. Fred W. Phisterer and Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks on Saturday with a large reception and dance. Preceding the reception Lt. and Mrs. Thomas H. Ramsey entertained at dinner, having as their honor guests Colonel and Mrs. Phisterer and Colonel and Mrs. Weeks. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. Tom Brown, Lt. and Mrs. Russell G. Duff, Miss Isabel Phisterer and Capt. Brom R. Whitthorne.

Mrs. Harold H. Carr and Mrs. Russell E. Langmead were joint hostesses at a large bridge at the Moana Hotel on Saturday, having fifteen tables in play.

Mrs. William E. Van Epps sailed on the "Cambrai" on Friday for her home in New York. She will be gone for several months.

Fort Ruger.

CAPT. AND MRS. FRANK A. CRANE, who sailed on the "Cambrai" on Friday, were extensively entertained prior to their departure. On Sunday they were the dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Newton D. Speece, of Schofield Barracks; they were entertained at dinner Tuesday evening by Capt. Hubert A. McMorro; on Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Crane was the guest of honor at a bridge given by Mrs. LeRoy A. Whitaker, and on Thursday Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stewart honored Capt. and Mrs. Crane with a farewell bridge.

Lt. and Mrs. Girville L. Field had as their week-end house guests Lt. and Mrs. Allan E. Smith. On Saturday night Lt. and Mrs. Field escorted their house guests and others in the party to the Moana Hotel for dancing. Those in the party included the hosts, the honored guests, Lt. and Mrs. George E. Young, and Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, of Kaimuki.

Col. and Mrs. Percy P. Bishop and their two daughters, Dorothy and Peggy, arrived on Tuesday and are now settled in their quarters on the post. They will be the incentive for a large reception and dance to be given at Fort Ruger on Dec. 29 by the officers and ladies of the Harbor Defenses of Honolulu, comprising Forts Ruger and De Russy.

Lt. and Mrs. George E. Young entertained with three tables of bridge on Friday evening, having as their guests Major and Mrs. William C. Washington, Capt. and Mrs. John C. Burr, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Cochran and Lt. and Mrs. LeRoy A. Whitaker.

Fort Kamehameha.

MAJOR AND MRS. RICHMOND GIBSON were dinner hosts Thursday evening, having as their guests Lt. Col. and Mrs. John H. Allen, Major and Mrs. Edward O. Halbert, Capt. and Mrs. Ferdinand F. Gallagher, Capt. and Mrs. George Ricker, Mrs. Chauncey Burr, Mrs. Neal Brewer and Lt. William Weddell.

Mrs. Chauncey Burr and Mrs. Neal K. Brewer, mother and sister, respectively, of Mrs. George Ricker, arrived Tuesday from the mainland and will visit for several months with Capt. and Mrs. Ricker.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard MacKirdy and their three sons arrived on the "Cambrai" Tuesday and are stationed at Fort Kamehameha. They were entertained at luncheon Tuesday by Major and Mrs. John L. Holcombe and at dinner the same day by Capt. and Mrs. Ferdinand F. Gallagher.

Mrs. James L. Hayden entertained the members of the Two Table Bridge Club Monday, having as her guests Mrs. John Burr, Mrs. George Ricker, Mrs. Howard Shinkle, Mrs. Albert Miller, Mrs. George Kelley and Mrs. Raymond Stone, jr.

FORT HARRISON, IND. Jan. 4, 1927.

GEN. AND MRS. DWIGHT E. AULTMAN received the Army officers of Fort Harrison and Indianapolis and their wives at noon on New Year's Day. Receiving with the Commanding General and Mrs. Aultman were Col. and Mrs. George D. Freeman, jr., and Col. and Mrs. J. D. Heysinger. The assisting ladies were Mrs. Brown S. McClintic, Mrs. H. H. Cloud, Mrs. Fred Fallin, Mrs. W. H. Middleswart, Mrs. H. V. Brown, Mrs. J. B. McDavid, Mrs. John F. Haney, Mrs. H. L. McCreary, Mrs. Harvey J. Thornton, Mrs. E. J. Armstrong, Mrs. C. E. Lucas, Mrs. P. W. Thompson and Mrs. Roy A. Carter. The Eleventh Infantry Orchestra played during the reception hour.

Gen. and Mrs. Aultman entertained forty guests Wednesday night of last week at a buffet supper, the second of a series of such affairs they are giving. Capt. and Mrs. Thornton Chase, Capt. and Mrs. Mark A. Dawson and Capt. and Mrs. Everett M. Graves assisted Gen. and Mrs. Aultman in entertaining.

Mrs. Eleanor F. Chase, who has been visiting her son, Capt. Thornton Chase and family, has returned to Bloomington, Ind.

Mrs. Everett M. Graves entertained informally at tea Tuesday afternoon of last week. Those who were invited were Mrs. J. D. Heysinger, Mrs. John P. Edgerly, Mrs. M. P. Boone, Mrs. James H. Ashcraft, Mrs. Frank E. Barber, Mrs. J. J. Canella, Mrs. M. L. McCreary, Mrs. Wilburt E. Shallene, Mrs. Arthur L. Shreve and Mrs. Harold A. Gardyne.

Mr. M. P. Boone, of Springfield, Ohio, spent Christmas with Mrs. Boone at the home of their daughter, Mrs. John P. Edgerly and Maj. Edgerly.

Lt. and Mrs. Roy A. Carter gave a buffet supper before the dance on Friday night, their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Schucker, Lt. and Mrs. Wilburt E. Shallene, Lt. and Mrs. Arthur L. Shreve, Lt. and Mrs. Haney, Lt. and Mrs. Harold A. Gardyne, Lt. and Mrs. R. R. Loudon, Lt. and Mrs. H. V. Brown, Lt. Lang, Lt. W. E. Dunkelberg, Lt. F. N. Mallory and Lt. G. A. Zeller.

Lt. G. A. Zeller, who was formerly a member of the Third Field Artillery, and now stationed at the Watertown Arsenal, spent New Year's Eve at Fort Harrison.

Capt. and Mrs. M. L. McCreary have returned from Freeport, Ohio, where they were called by the illness of Capt. McCreary's father.

FORT SNELLING, MINN. Jan. 5, 1926.

A SPECIAL Christmas program under the direction of Chaplain and Mrs. Frank C. Rideout was held on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 10:30 at the Theater Building at Fort Snelling. All children of the Sunday school took part in the exercises. The presentation of gifts from the huge community tree in the Service Club took place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Santa Claus appeared in person. The tree was sponsored by Mrs. William E. Welsh, wife of Colonel Welsh. Lt. and Mrs. Leif Neprud entertained at a tea on Dec. 19 from 4 to 7 o'clock at their quarters. Those assisting in the dining room were Mmes. William E. Welsh, R. W. Whittier, E. M. Norton, and Mmes. T. A. Pearce, William Wallace and Bernard Lentz, of Minneapolis.

Capt. and Mrs. Henning Linden recently entertained with two bridge dinners for 50 guests. The guests were seated at small tables on which red tapers in fir tree holders were the centerpieces. Miss Catherine Linden, of Minneapolis, received with the host and hostess.

Yellow tapers around a bowl of yellow chrysanthemums were the decorations on the tea table at the tea given by Mrs. P. H. Hudgins following the meeting of the Ladies' Bridge Club. Mrs. Craig R. Snyder presided at the tea table on this occasion.

Capt. S. F. Howard, and son, Sam, are on leave of absence visiting relatives in Tennessee.

Fort Snelling entertainment, during the holiday season included many interesting functions. The Christmas dance was given at the Service Club on Dec. 23. Numerous Christmas trees decorated the hall and lent a gay note to the occasion. The 3rd Infantry Orchestra furnished music. A collation was served at 11 o'clock to 125 guests.

Lt. and Mrs. C. E. Anderson gave one of the largest supper parties preceding the dance, their guests numbering about 30.

Dinner guests at the quarters of Lt. and Mrs. James Notestein preceding the dance were Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Collins, Lt. and Mrs. Julian Dayton.

Mrs. D. C. Schmah entertained a few friends on the evening of Dec. 28, the occasion being the birthday of Captain Schmah.

Mrs. W. E. Welsh presided at the tea table during the social hour that followed the Ladies' Bridge Club on Dec. 21 at the home of Mrs. Henning Linden.

Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Richardson, of St. Louis, Mo., arrived on Dec. 27 to be the guests of Lt. and Mrs. O. L. Davidson for several days. Many parties have been planned in their honor.

ANNAPOLIS, MD. Jan. 6, 1927.

ALTHOUGH at the Naval Academy it has been very quiet through the holidays, as the midshipmen have been away on their Christmas leave, there has been quite a deal of entertaining in the way of informal parties among the officers' families.

The principal reception of New Year's Day was that given by Rear Adm. Louis M. Nulton, superintendent, and Mrs. Nulton, who were "at home" to their naval and civilian friends from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Gannon, wife of Capt. Sinclair Gannon, commandant of midshipmen, entertained at an afternoon bridge party Tuesday of last week, in compliment to Mrs. Dean D. Francis, daughter of the superintendent of the Naval Academy and Mrs. Nulton, who is here from Flint, Mich., for a visit to her parents. There were five tables of bridge.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. John Halligan, jr., of this city, were among the chiefs of bureaus and their wives who assisted Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Curtis D. Wilbur at their New Year's reception at the Memorial Continental Hall, in Washington, D. C. The Halligans will close their home here and spend three months in Washington, returning to Annapolis in April.

Miss Kathleen Reich, daughter of Capt. J. E. Reich, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Reich, passed the holidays in Annapolis as the student of the Immaculate Seminary in Washington.

Comdr. Pierre Wilson, U. S. N., who is on duty aboard the U. S. S. Texas, passed his Christmas leave with his family.

Mrs. Walsh, wife of Ens. Charles S. Walsh, entertained at bridge Wednesday afternoon of last week in her apartment at the Navarre in honor of Mrs. Dean D. Francis, of Flint, Mich., who is spending a month with her parents, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Nulton.

FORT RILEY, KANS. Jan. 5, 1927.

THE holiday season at Fort Riley has been a continuous round of social affairs, both formal and informal. The personnel has been greatly increased by many visitors who have also been an inspiration for several delightful teas and dinners.

The largest event of the holidays was a tea which was given on New Year Day by Col. and Mrs. L. W. Oliver at their quarters on Schofield Circle.

Capt. and Mrs. George M. Peabody spent Christmas day with Mrs. Peabody's parents in Leavenworth, Kans.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Brady spent Christmas day in Kansas City, Mo.

Capt. Lawrence G. Forsythe was among the holiday visitors in Kansas City, Mo. Col. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston are visiting their parents in Baltimore, Md.

Lt. Daniel De Bardeleben went to Chattanooga, Tenn., for the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Vollmer spent the Christmas holidays in Texas.

Maj. Edwin Dwan left Dec. 21 for Laredo, Tex., to visit his mother and small son during the holidays.

Capt. Beverly H. Coiner, left Dec. 22 for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to spend the holidays.

Capt. John O. Lawrence spent Christmas week with his parents at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Capt. Thomas Boland and Lt. Charles Bevens, Air Corps, went to Fort Worth, Tex., by airplane to spend the holidays.

Lt. H. F. Dyer left Dec. 23 to spend the holidays with his parents at Beverly, Kans. Lt. Ralph Fisher spent the holidays with his parents at Norton, Kans.

Maj. Edgar Taulbee spent Christmas in Kansas City, Mo.

Col. and Mrs. Frank P. Stone are visiting relatives in Hobart, Okla.

Lt. and Mrs. W. H. Reinberg went to El Paso, Texas, to spend the holidays with Lt. Reinberg's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reinberg.

Capt. F. H. Waters is visiting his parents and daughter in Baltimore, Md.

Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Holt spent Christmas in Kansas City, Mo.

Maj. and Mrs. C. V. Crowley visited friends in Fort Leavenworth, Christmas.

Capt. Cornelius F. O'Keefe was a Christmas visitor at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Capt. and Mrs. Harold Gibson and children spent the Christmas holidays in Kansas City.

Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Cunningham visited friends at Fort Leavenworth, Christmas.

Lt. Claude O. Burch went to Wichita, Kans., for the holidays. Capt. Wm. May spent the holidays in Wichita, Kans.

Maj. and Mrs. Conklin of Fort Leavenworth were holiday guests of Maj. and Mrs. J. J. O'Hara.

Lt. John W. Bowman, Air Corps, Brooks Field, Tex., arrived Dec. 24, to spend the holidays with his parents, Col. and Mrs. George T. Bowman.

Maj. and Mrs. R. D. Newman entertained at a tea on Dec. 28, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Weslake.

In compliment to Maj. and Mrs. J. F. Conklin, of Fort Leavenworth, a tea was given by Maj. and Mrs. Jack Heard at their quarters Dec. 26. About 12 guests called to meet the honorees. Tea was poured by Mmes. E. W. Whiting and R. W. Cheney.

Miss Francis Crowley was the honoree of a delightful theater party given the afternoon of Dec. 27 by Mrs. R. D. Newman, who had as her guests Misses Margaret Cotton, Helen Franklin, Ruth Enos, Julia Enos, Lydia Dye, and Elizabeth Parker. Following the show refreshments were served at the East Wind Tea Room.

War Department Adopts New Policy for Inactive Units

A new plan relating to inactive units of the Regular Army, which will be helpful to the active associates, has just been approved by the War Department.

In order to relieve the active associates of the burden of the inactive units, a policy has been adopted which will eventually divorce the two. In other words, the active unit will be free to move at once without giving a thought to its former active associate.

In brief the new plan is to assign inactive units to the various corps areas. In the event of an emergency the corps area commander will be responsible for the reconstruction of the inactive units of the Regular Army allocated to his corps area. There are on duty in the various corps areas, officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who are not assigned to any organization. Certain of these officers and enlisted men will be assigned to the inactive unit of the Regular Army in addition to their other duties, so that in the event the reconstruction of an inactive unit becomes necessary, its commander, senior officers and a nucleus of enlisted men will be at hand to facilitate the reconstruction. Previous instructions provide for the assignment to the inactive units of Reserve officers.

The policy further provides that as soon as funds become available the colors or standards and records of the inactive units be assembled at the various corps area headquarters and that all administrative functions of the inactive units be performed at those headquarters.

The new plan has several advantages. It will relieve the active associate of all duties in connection with the inactive unit; it will give the corps area commander the necessary means to reconstitute the inactive unit; it will enable the inactive unit and its Reserve personnel to be trained as a unit; and eventually it will localize the inactive unit so that it will be permanently identified with a particular locality.

In 1921, upon reduction of the strength of the Regular Army, many units were made inactive. Each was given an active unit as its associate. This active associate was required to perform the administrative functions of the inactive unit, as well as to have ready a trained cadre for its reconstitution. Due to the continued reduction in the enlisted strength of the Regular Army, the active associates are not able in the majority of cases to furnish cadres for the inactive units, as to do so would reduce the active units to impotency in many instances. The new plan will accordingly relieve the situation.

SHOOT FOR RHINELANDER CUP.

MAJOR T. J. OAKLEY RHINELANDER, of the 244th Coast Artillery N. Y. N. G. (old 9th), in 1924, carrying out his interest in the promotion of rifle and pistol practice, presented a cup with appropriate individual medals for a pistol contest to be held between Troop K, of the New York State Troopers, stationed at White Plains, and the Camp Fire Club of America, which has its club at Millwood, New York. This gift has been very beneficial to the promotion of pistol practice, not only among the State Troopers but among the members of the Camp Fire Club, and the results of the last three matches show an improvement in each team each year.

W. O. FOREIGN SERVICE ROSTER.

IN answer to the recent circular from the War Department, which allows Warrant Officers of the Army to apply for foreign service, and have their names put on a foreign service roster, there have been enough volunteer applications to fill the present vacancies, and some of the future vacancies for some time to come. Warrant Officers who desire foreign service can make their applications direct to the Adjutant General of the Army.

A copy of the official report of the Promotion Study Board will be mailed to all new subscribers for The Journal or those who extend their present subscriptions for a year.

Football.

SERVICE SPORTS

Polo

Army-Navy Game Seats.

THE Army-Navy Basketball game will be played in Dahlgren Hall, U. S. N. A., Annapolis, Md., at 2.30 p. m., February 19, 1927.

Admission will be by ticket only and owing to the limited seating capacity must be restricted to members of the Navy Athletic Association and their guests and members of the Army Athletic Association and their guests.

Members desiring tickets must make request in writing to the Secretary, Navy Athletic Association, stating number of tickets desired. Requests must be in the office of the Secretary not later than January 31, 1927, on which date the allotment per member will be determined.

J. H. INGRAM,
Director of Athletics.

1927 Marine Corps Eleven to Have New Players in Lineup

THE three-year rule covering the playing careers of Marine Corps football players will deprive the Quantico eleven of many of its present men next fall. At the same time, the going of these players from Quantico will benefit the Marine Corps teams in general as they will be assigned as coaches at various posts throughout the world.

Capt. "Zeke" Bailey, center; Jack McQuade, halfback; Joe Burger, tackle, and Ed Pugh, halfback, are among those leaving. Bailey will go to Parris Island to assist Capt. Lott in coaching the Marines there. McQuade will be transferred to Philadelphia and Burger to Norfolk, also to teach the game. Pugh has not yet been assigned.

Others who will leave Quantico are Willis Ryckman, veteran halfback, who goes to Parris Island; Stock, end; Hunt, tackle; Wigmore and Williams, guards, and Spalding, center.

A change among the Quantico coaches will also take place. Coach Keady will lose the aid of Lieut. Frank Geottge and Lieut. Liversedge, famous linemen. Geottge has been transferred to Peking, China, where he will coach Marine eleven produced by the legation guard. Liversedge will be an assistant to Coach George McHenry, at San Diego.

Replacements for the above men will be found in McCracken and Plain, linemen, and Gotko, back, of Parris Island, and Woods, Getts and Lee, of San Diego. McCracken was named as center on the Army and Navy Journal's second All-Service eleven for 1926, while Plain, tackle, and Gotko, halfback, were given honorable mention. New assistants to Keady will be Capt. Skinner and Lieuts. Hall and Palmer.

Another transfer of coaches involves Lieut. "Swede" Larson, former star center and all-American cover in lacrosse at the Naval Academy. He will coach the Marine gridmen at Honolulu next fall.

PARKER WINS BENNING GOLF.

CAPTAIN GILBERT PARKER shot a good 77 on a wet, windy course to win the Championship of the 1926-1927 Class at The Infantry School, Fort Benning. Lieut. W. J. Clear found Parker too much for him most of the journey although Clear squared the match and finally was one up on Parker at the 11th hole. Parker squared the match on the 12th and then went on to win the next two holes with a birdie two on the 14th and a birdie three on the 15th. The next two were halved in par.

Parker had previously defeated Major A. R. Rose of the Advanced Class and drew a bye in the second round. Clear disposed of two capable opponents in hard up-hill fights when he defeated Capt. Paul E. Peabody and Captain W. C. Moore in, both of the Advanced Class. Capt. Moore was medalist in the qualifying round.

Capt. A. Croonquist won easily in the second flight, decisively defeating Capt. R. Sebastian, and Capt. R. Norris. The winners and runners-up in both flights received beautiful prizes donated by the Officers' Club, Fort Benning.

Cadet Basketball, Polo and Hockey Teams in Action Today

THE resumption of cadet athletic activities will occur here today when the basketball team meets Clarkson College in the gymnasium, the undefeated polo team faces Princeton in the riding hall, and the hockey team plays M. I. T. The basketball team will be greatly strengthened by the addition of Harry Wilson and Seeman at guards, and Zimmerman as forward, who have been out of athletics since the close of the football season. With Captain Strickler, guard, Stober and Flood, center, and Mills and Draper as forwards, in addition, the team which Clarkson will face here Saturday will be of much greater caliber than that which West Point presented in the first two games of the season.

The undefeated cadet polo team will meet Princeton for the fourth game of the season. The cadet team, with Butler, Griffith, and Schwab and a second string of Hines, Hackman, Curtis and Aloe, bids fair to rival the excellent record of last year's squad.

The hockey team for its opening game has a strong opponent in M. I. T. Coach Marchand, however, has a practically veteran team, including Captain Lewis at goal, Thiebaud at center, Daly and Wohlforth on defense, and Sawyer and Moscatelli on the wings.

Next week will find the University of Delaware here for the mid-week basketball game on Wednesday, Jan. 12. Besides having basketball with Fordham, polo with the Triangle Polo Club, and hockey with Bates College, on Saturday, Jan. 15, cadet teams will open the season in boxing and swimming, meeting New York University and M. I. T., respectively. Wrestling and fencing teams begin on Saturday, Jan. 22, meeting the University of Toronto.

NAVY QUINT DOWNS PENN.

AFTER a most terrific battle, the Naval Academy basketball five won a victory over the University of Pennsylvania, by 25 to 17, at Annapolis, Jan. 5.

At the end of the first half the score was tied at seven points and the Navy had all the better of the second half, leading at one time by 23 to 13 and again by 25 to 15. Long shots by Lindsay and Davenport toward the end cut down the Navy lead slightly.

Much credit attaches to the reserve team which started both periods and figured in nearly half of the game. It was made up largely of former football stalwarts, Shapley, Lloyd and Schuber being included, and they set such a pace that the Penn players lost their speed.

The Reserves played six and a half minutes of the first half and stopped with Penn leading by 2 to 0. Playing 11 minutes of the second period, the Navy was leading by 17 to 12 when at the strategic moment, Wilson threw in his varsity five.

OLYMPIC ASS'N SPLIT BY FEUD.

FOLLOWING the lead of the Navy and the National Amateur Athletic Federation, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, whose influence extends to 200 or more of the leading American colleges and universities, has unanimously voted to withdraw from the American Olympic Association, which is in charge of the participation of the United States in the Olympic games to be held in Amsterdam in 1928.

The action brought to a head a long-standing dispute between the N. C. A. A. and the Amateur Athletic Union over the present organization of the Olympic Committee and may be interpreted as a declaration of the rights of the colleges and universities to control the participation of their undergraduates in intercollegiate athletic competitions here and abroad.

The vote followed an attack made by Brig. General Pierce, President of the association, on what he termed the unfair tactics of the A. A. U. in "jockeying" the constitution of the Olympic Committee in such a way as to give the A. A. U. control. He criticized the manner in which the last Olympic invasion has been handled.

MILITARY SOCIETIES

SOJOURNERS CLUBS

D. C. Chapter.

MAJOR GEN. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., will be the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Sojourners' Club, Washington, D. C., at the Mayflower, Monday, January 10, and Rear Admiral L. E. Gregory, U. S. N., will be toastmaster. The event promises to be a brilliant one, and over 300 reservations had been made at this writing.

The invocation will be given by Lt. Col. Thomas J. Dickson, U. S. A., Chaplain of the First Division. The United States Marine Band will furnish music during the banquet and later for dancing. Mrs. L. E. Gregory will sing, accompanied by the Marine Band. Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, President of the National Sojourners Club, will make a short address.

Among those to be present in addition to the officers above mentioned, are the following: Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman, Major Gen. C. C. Hammond and Mrs. Hammond, Major Gen. John L. Clem, Brig. Gen. S. D. Rockenbach and Mrs. Rockenbach, Brig. Gen. Henry C. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, Col. Frank White, Col. William E. Horton, Col. Stirling Kerr, 33d, Capt. Elwood P. Morey, 33d, Col. Christopher Van Deventer, 33d, National First Vice-Pres., Capt. N. J. Blackwood, U. S. N., National 2d Vice-President. National Trustees: Admiral R. E. Coontz, U. S. N.; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C. and Mrs. Lejeune, Rear Admiral Reynold T. Hall, 33d; Col. Charles E. Jaques, Col. Russell P. Reeder.

Capt. Geo. F. Unmacht, C. W. S., National Secretary-Treasurer, and Editor of The Sojourner, and Mrs. Unmacht Capt. John H. Cowles, 33d, Grand Commander, Scottish Rite, Southern Juris.; Major George F. Lee, Major Louis C. Wilson, Col. Jos. H. Colyer, jr., Comdr. J. D. Robnett, Judge J. A. Whitcomb, Col. Frank S. Cohen, Lt. Col. J. W. Skelley, Major Claude N. Clarke, Capt. S. J. Raymond, Major Gen. M. W. Ireland, 33rd and Mrs. Ireland, Col. B. J. Lloyd, Asst. Surg. Gen. U. S. P. H. S., and Mrs. Lloyd.

Congressmen: Hon. Thos. Hall, North Dakota, and daughters, Hon. and Mrs. Albert Johnson, Washington; Hon. and Mrs. Roy G. Fitzgerald, Ohio.

SOLDIERS' HOME LEGISLATION.

WITH the death of Maj. J. W. Wadsworth, Sr., father of the chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers loses one of its most active members. The effort to name his successor will bring to the attention of Congress several bills and resolutions having to do with affairs in the Home.

There are nine branches of the Home situated in as many States. The control is centered in a committee consisting of the President, the Chief Justice, and the Secretary of War, with seven members named by Congress forming the Board of Managers and having active control. One of these seven is named president and has practically entire charge, being the only one to receive a salary for his services.

There are now pending measures looking to the enlargement of the Board to nine members with one member from each State where a home is located. There are also resolutions to extend the terms of three members, one of whom was Major Wadsworth. There is a bill to sell a portion of the land in the home at Sawtelle, Calif., while at the home in Indiana there is said to be a great need for additional hospital accommodations for mental patients. There is also said to be considerable agitation for the change of jurisdiction of the Home from the present system to the Veterans' Bureau.

With these various angles of the Home affairs confronting the Committees on Military Affairs of the two Houses which are charged with the enactment of legislation for the Home it is quite likely that the subject will soon become one of considerable interest, especially to the veterans who are entitled to the protection of the institution.

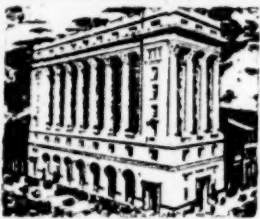
FINANCE

-:-

MERCHANT

FIRE ON GOVERNORS ISLAND.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, New York Harbor, was visited by a fire on Jan. 5, which destroyed three sets of barracks, partly burned a fourth and wrecked the vocational shop of the Disciplinary Barracks. The fire, it is said, was caused by a defective flue in the orderly room of Company A of the 16th Infantry.



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FINANCIAL DIGEST

By A Market Expert.

THE New Year opened with good prospects for the continuance of prosperity, according to a survey made by the National City Bank of New York. The past year has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the country, but it closed without signs of either price or credit inflation. The general commodity price level, as computed by Government agencies, is about 6 per cent lower than a year ago; furthermore, of the nine general groups of the classification only one—fuel shows an increase and this is largely attributable to the British coal strike, which has caused unusual exports of coal from this country in recent months. This general, but for the most part moderate, decline of prices, in the face of the largest movement of commodities ever known indicates that the heavy purchases have not been for stocks but for current consumption. All accounts agree that trade is in healthy condition.

The profits of business, as shown by corporation reports, have been better than in the preceding year, notwithstanding the declining trend of prices. This is accounted for by the economies resulting from a larger volume of business and the downward trend of prices is the natural result of increased production and lower costs.

Financial conditions are favorable to a continuance of industrial activity. The country is accumulating capital rapidly, and this capital is seeking investment.

Thus it is that although business goes into 1927 under a slightly reduced head of steam as compared with earlier months, there is good reason for confidence that the essential parts of the machine are in good working order.

N. G. ASS'N. OF N. Y. TO MEET.

THE annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York, will be held at Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 14 and 15. Among the speakers who have been invited are: Governor Alfred E. Smith, Mayor James G. Walker of New York City, Major Gen. Creed C. Hammond, Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department; Brig. M. A. Reckord, of Maryland, president of the National Guard Association of the United States; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Major Gen. Charles W. Berry and Brig. Generals Wm. Verbeck, J. Leslie Kincaid, Louis W. Statesbury and George Albert Wingate.

KNOX TROPHY PLANS.

IT was announced several weeks ago in this paper that Battery C, 4th Field Artillery, U. S. A., Capt. John D. Key, on duty at Fort Davis, C. Z., had won the Knox Trophy for 1926, donated by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of Massachusetts to that Battery of Field Artillery which shall have the highest rating as judged on "firing efficiency, mobility, communications, and interior economy."

Major Gen. Andrew Hero, Chief of Coast Artillery, U. S. A., on Jan. 6, announced the following additional details concerning the competition: The winner of the Knox Medal, 1926, awarded for excellence as a student at the Field Artillery School, is Corporal L. J. Arnold, Battalion Headquarters, First Battalion, Eighteenth Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.

The test for the calendar year 1927, will be similar to that for 1926—changes being introduced to require general training in preparation, and to meet certain suggestions made by rating boards. The battery to represent any command must be selected in accordance with a system which will insure that the battery will be truly representative. Initiative as to method of selection is left to local Field Artillery commanders, but unless excused because of exceptional conditions, the test battery must complete its test so that the report of same may be mailed in time to reach the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery on or before Nov. 20. The test may be held at any time after the receipt of the yearly instructions.

For 1927, a separate battery will not be authorized, each, for the Ninth and Fourteenth Field Artillery Battalions but, instead, a test battery will be chosen from the Field Artillery units conducting summer training at Camp Sparta, Wis., local commanders cooperating in selecting the test battery. Otherwise, a test battery will be chosen as before to represent each Field Artillery command of size not less than a complete battalion stationed together.

FIRE AT FORT McPHERSON.

OFFICERS and men and their families in Camp Jessup and Fort McPherson, Ga. were aroused at an early hour on December 27 by a fire call, which resulted in one building used as quarters for enlisted men and their families being completely destroyed and several other buildings badly damaged.

GEN. BUTLER AGAINST DRY ACT.

BRIG. GEN. SMEDLEY D. BUTLER, U. S. M. C., formerly Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia, whose efforts to enforce prohibition led to many sensations, has come out plainly against the Volstead law. Speaking before the Luncheon Club at Oakland, Calif., on Jan. 6, General Butler was quoted as follows:

"There is plenty to supply the demands for vice and corruption in the 'upper crust,' but the poor man is left with nothing," the General asserted. "When the American people give a man the task of enforcing a law, I, as a dyed-in-the-wool Marine, conceive it that they mean it shall be enforced. Maybe I didn't finish learning to read before I got into the Marine Corps, but I read this fool Volstead act as intended to apply to everybody."

"It appears, however, that all it is supposed to do is to keep liquor away from persons without influence, and doesn't apply at all to those with influence and the money to pay for it. It's a case of enforcing the law in some places and bluffing at enforcement in others."

EMERGENCY OFFICERS' BILLS.

THE Tyson-Fitzgerald bills for the relief of disabled emergency officers are considered to stand a fair chance of being passed by Congress this session if pending legislation preceding these bills is disposed of before adjournment.

Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, in a letter sent to Representative Fitzgerald on H. R. 448 stated: "I wish to assure you that there is no hostility on the part of the General Staff of the Army to your proposal for the relief of the disabled emergency officers of the World War. On the contrary, every sympathy is felt for them and there is no disposition whatever to oppose any measure which the Congress may wish to adopt."

RELIEVED FROM GENERAL STAFF.

TWO officers were this week ordered to be relieved from duty with War Department General Staff to take effect June 30 next. They were Col. Frank E. Hopkins and Lt. Col. George P. Tyner both Field Artillery officers. Col. Hopkins is assigned to the 7th Field Artillery, 1st Division, with station at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Lieutenant Colonel Tyner is assigned to the 1st Field Artillery with station at Ft. Sill, Okla.

How Money Grows at

6½%

The following tables show the results of investing \$10, \$20 and \$50 each month and reinvesting the interest at the same rate:

YRS.	INVESTED IN CASH	INTEREST EARNED	TOTAL ACCUMULATED
\$ 10 a Month			
5	600.00	108.99	708.99
10	1,200.00	485.21	1,685.21
15	1,800.00	1,229.36	3,029.36
20	2,400.00	2,480.10	4,880.10
\$ 20 a Month			
5	1,200.00	217.99	1,417.99
10	2,400.00	970.43	3,370.43
15	3,600.00	2,458.72	6,058.72
20	4,800.00	4,960.20	9,760.20
\$ 50 a Month			
5	3,000.00	544.97	3,544.97
10	6,000.00	2,426.07	8,426.07
15	9,000.00	6,146.81	15,126.81
20	12,000.00	12,400.50	24,400.50

Investments of other sums, such as \$30, \$40, \$60, \$70 or more each month will produce proportionate results.

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MARINE

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BUSINESS

Statement on Cruiser Ratio
Of U. S. and Britain Analyzed

(Continued from First Page.)

the same authority the average age of the 40 British light cruisers, beginning with the Enterprise and ending with the Aurora, is 1918 and 2 months.

The difference between the average ages is therefore 5 years and 4 months instead of 6 years. This is cited merely to show how figures can be stretched by one trying to prove a point by them. The British Blue Book assumes the age of a light cruiser to be 20 years. The average age of the British cruisers is now less than 8 years and the oldest one, the Aurora, less than 13. Cruisers 8 years old and maintained in commission should be practically as good as new. All 40 British light cruisers, except one, are either in commission or being refitted. This fact alone is a proof of their war value. What very slight advantage we might have in age will soon be more than counterbalanced by the fact that the British have eleven cruisers building to our two.

Questions Alleged Expert Statement.

According to Mrs. Morgan, "Naval experts have frequently stated that cruisers of less than 5,000 tons are of little, if any, offensive value." Now certainly the British naval experts could not have made any such statement, for she goes on to show that 34 out of their 40 cruisers are less than this tonnage, and it is hardly conceivable that they would have built so many vessels "of little, if any, offensive value." Some of these smaller cruisers were completed as late as 1922 after the Hawkins of 2,750 tons had been completed 3 years. As a matter of fact every naval action of the World War proved that the light cruiser of less than 5,000 tons was of great offensive value, and the British vessels of this size were built as a direct result of war experience. The German raiders Emden and Karlsruhe certainly were not of "slight, if any offensive value."

In battle the smaller light cruisers can operate with destroyers better than the larger vessels and due to the smaller target they present and greater maneuverability can carry out their duties with less chance of being crippled by fire of enemy capital ships. This is definitely proved by the Battle of Jutland, where only one light cruiser was put out of action during the day action. One of the principal reasons for our building the larger type of cruisers is that we have no battle cruisers and our cruisers must endeavor to perform their duties as well as those usually assigned to light cruisers.

Prefer Weight to Speed.

Mrs. Morgan states that our cruisers have greater speed than the British and carry planes, while the British carry none. Now on a given displacement it is possible to put certain characteristics. If the British did not design their vessels to have quite the speed ours have and to carry planes, it only means that they preferred to put the weight and space which would have to be used for that purpose to some other use. There was nothing to prevent the British from placing planes on their newly-completed Enterprise; they evidently did not consider it good policy to do so. As a matter of fact our superior speed and planes is more than counterbalanced by the superior arrangement of the British guns. The space we give up to planes is used by the British for mounting guns on the centerline, so they can fire on either broadside. The overwhelming number of British cruisers far outweighs any slight advantage of ours in details of individual design.

In summing up Mrs. Morgan says: "If our ten cruisers program should be adopted and carried out, the United States would have fifteen of these cruisers to oppose Great Britain's eighteen." She further goes on to say that by 1931 19 of the present 40 British cruisers will be obsolete because they are 150 years old, but even the British Blue Book gives the life of a cruiser as 20 years, so British experts apparently will not be willing to scrap 19 cruisers in 1931. But let's scrap all 19, as Mrs.

TO OPEN BIDS FOR CRUISERS.

THE Secretary of the Navy announced on Jan. 5 that bids for the construction of the new light cruisers, Nos. 26, 27 and 28 will be publicly opened on March 10, 1927.

Proposals will be received from Government Navy yards and from private shipbuilding companies. Separate proposals for furnishing main turbines and gears for the three cruisers will also be accepted.

These three light cruisers were included in a program of eight authorized by Congress December 18, 1924, and \$1,200,000 was appropriated for commencing their construction in the Naval Bill for the fiscal year 1926-27.

Work on two light cruisers included in the Act of December 18, 1924 has begun, one the Pensacola is building at the Navy Yard New York and the second the Salt Lake City, is being built at Cramps Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION TO MEET.

KNOWING the interest of most Service people in all that concerns the welfare of our soldiers and sailors, the officers of the National Memorial Foundation earnestly desire their presence at their annual meeting on Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock, at the Hotel Brighton, Washington, D. C.

This will give them an opportunity of gaining an intimate knowledge of the rather unusual work of the Foundation.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASS'N.

NEW memberships—Maj. L. C. Ogg, D. C.; Maj. F. C. Wallace, F. A.; 1st Lt. J. A. Barksdale, Q. M. C.; Capt. N. D. Finley, Inf.; Maj. A. D. Chaffin, Inf.; 2nd Lt. R. P. Lyman, S. C.; Capt. Otis Porter, Cav.; Lt. Col. J. R. Kelly, Warrent Officer C. W. Rogers, Maj. W. H. Simpson, Inf.; Capt. G. T. Rice, C. A. C.; Maj. Z. L. Drollinger, Inf. Benefits paid—Capt. Harold C. Lyons, Gen. John J. O'Connell.

MORE FUNDS FOR AIR COMMITTEE.

THE House Appropriations Committee has reported out the bill carrying the funds for the executive offices and sundry independent executive bureaus etc., and provides \$523,000 for the expenses and maintenance of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. This represents an increase of \$10,000.

Morgan would have it, and lets build all the 10 cruisers of the program and complete the 8 already authorized, as Mrs. Morgan would not have it, and we see that the United States Navy will then have in 1931 28 cruisers to 44 for the British. Apparently it is treason for us to approach so closely to Britannia; does it really worry Mrs. Morgan so much that Britain's rule over the wave might be thus endangered?

ARMY UNIFORM CLOTH TESTS.

THE office of the Quartermaster General is working hard on investigation, study and experimentation, with reference to a fast color for cotton uniforms. In these experiments, the assistance of other bureaus of the Government, such as the Bureau of Standards, leading chemical authorities, dye concerns and textile industries throughout the country, is being rendered.

In 1909, as a result of investigations and experiments, an olive drab cotton cloth was selected as the standard for the Army. This standard of color has remained in use up to the present day. As a result of the accumulation of war stocks, it has not been necessary for the War Department to go into the market since the war for cotton cloth for uniforms for wear in warm climates. Naturally, during the feverish war-time production, when the question was not so much quality as quantity, due to the urgent needs of the Army, cloth was accepted which has not proved satisfactory. In fact, great difficulty has at all times been experienced in securing a fast olive drab color.

It has been pointed out that practically every camp, post and station in the Army uses different types of cloth for uniforms. It has been ascertained that a large amount of so-called olive drab cotton cloth is being imported from Germany into the Panama Canal Zone and purchased by officers and men of the Army at that place for the purpose of having uniforms made thereof.

Khaki cloth manufactured in foreign countries is being largely used in the Hawaiian Islands, Philippines and China. No two of these uniforms are the same color; they are not standard, and the cloth will not stand the severe Government tests.

It is believed to be in the interests of morale to have officers and men both appear in neat, well-made uniforms, but with the large amount of war stocks on hand which must be used, how to do this is a problem. Over a million dollars has been paid out to enlisted men of the Army since June 30, 1926, in cash, as savings for clothing which they did not draw. Most of this money has been spent for purchase of uniforms made commercially. This handicaps the War Department in its efforts to handle the uniform situation for the entire Army, as it simply prolongs the time required to absorb the present war stocks.

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Recent additions to the association's merchant membership are as follows: Jones Russell Co. (Florists), Cleveland, Ohio; Otto Kuehn (Moving and Storage), Dayton, Ohio; Williams, Browne and Earle, Inc. (Photo Supplies), Philadelphia; Schenck China Co., Schneider (Men's Tailor), Pittsburgh, Pa.; Michaels-Bauer, Inc. (Jewelry), Providence, R. I.; F. B. Gleichmann (Clocks), Pringle Furniture Co., S. G. Gulian Rug Co., all of Detroit, Mich.; Sues de F. Ortega and Co. (Furniture), Albert E. Lee and Son (Hardware), Real Hermanos (Office Supplies, Books), of San Juan, P. R.; Feldman's Antique Emporium, Berner's Drug Store, of New Orleans, La.; Davis City Green Market, Hampton, Va.; Empire Laundry Co., Pensacola, Fla.

Recent additions to the association's hotel membership are as follows: Hotel Central, San Juan, P. R.; Park Hotel, Madison, Wis., and Hotel De Soto, New Orleans.

NAVY OPENS SUPPLY BIDS.

DURING the past week the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts opened bids for several important purchases. One opening was for 30 motion picture machines of a late type intended for crew entertainment on shipboard. There were also separate openings for the semi-annual requirements for flash light batteries, some \$18,000; for petroleum spirits, some \$20,000; and for Portland cement, some \$56,000. Besides, there was another opening for some 10,000 Navy standard "B" batteries, 22½ volts, for radio installations.

A copy of the official report of the Promotion Study Board will be mailed to all new subscribers for The Journal or those who extend their present subscriptions for a year.

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